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TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL



GOULED GREETED: King Khalid receives Hassan Gouled, president of Djibouti upon arrival in Riyadh from Jeddah Sunday.

Saudi-Djibouti talks today

RIYADH, Dec. 30 (SPA) — Official talks between King Khalid and Djibouti President Hassan Gouled begin here Monday following preliminary meetings held Sunday.

The talks are expected to deal with Saudi aid to Djibouti, the latest developments in the Arab world and a set of world problems.

In the preliminary talks Sunday, Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer, who is also acting minister of petroleum, conferred with Adam Roubier, Djibouti's minister of trade.

To Our Readers

Beginning early next year the stocks page will be transmitted from **ayab news** London Bureau every night and appear the next morning.

Readers who are interested in charting the progress of a stock on a major world market are requested to give details and specify on which market the stock is listed.

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Israel delays move to quit settlement

TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (R) — The Israeli cabinet decided Sunday to postpone Thursday's deadline for evacuation of an illegal Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

The High Court had ruled that the Elon Moreh settlement occupied by members of the Gush Emunim ultra-nationalist movement must be dismantled.

The government decided on a delay of its withdrawal deadline to allow for completion of an alternative site expected in about five weeks, a cabinet spokesman told reporters after Sunday's meeting.

Israel handed back a third of Elon Moreh to its Palestinian landowners Nov. 21 after they won a High Court appeal. The cabinet had decided previously that the settlers could remain on the remaining 60 acres (24 hectares) for maximum of six more weeks while a new settlement was being prepared eight kms away.

The original deadline expires Thursday but construction at the new site is still only in its early stages.

American aid to Israel said increased \$400m

TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (R) — President Jimmy Carter has agreed to increase next year's U.S. economic and military aid package to Israel by \$400 million to a total of \$2.2 billion, the English language *Jerusalem Post* reported Sunday.

The newspaper's Washington correspondent said the president's decision followed his hour-long meeting on Friday with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. He flew to the U.S. in a last-ditch effort to get more than the \$1.8 billion the Americans proposed, the same as this year's figure.

The increase falls short of the \$3.45 billion of aid initially sought by Israel. But Weizman said before leaving Israel that he did not expect to get the whole amount and would be pleased with \$2.2 billion.

The official U.S. reply on the aid will be delivered tomorrow to Israel's Washington Ambassador Ephraim Eron, the Post said.

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Oil price raised 20% by Kuwait

KUWAIT, Dec. 30 (R) — Kuwait Sunday increased the price of its oil by about 20 per cent to \$25.50 a barrel backdated to Nov. 1.

The Saudi Press Agency Saturday reported that Oman had increased the price of its crude by 16.5 per cent to \$28.20 a barrel, backdated to Dec. 1.

Kuwait and Iraq were the only two Gulf countries which had not followed the lead of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in raising their prices.

The three oil producers put up the prices by \$6 a barrel shortly before the opening of the OPEC conference in Caracas on Dec. 17.

The Kuwaiti government's chief spokesman, Abdul Aziz Hussein, told reporters Sunday the new price included a quality differential discount of 50 U.S. cents a barrel.

Without this discount the new price of Kuwaiti crude is \$26 a barrel, he added.

Kuwait produces only heavy grade crude oil which is used in industry.

The price of such crude is always lower than the lighter, sulphur-free crude.

The discounted price of Kuwaiti crude represents an increase of 21.1 per cent over the price of \$21.23 a barrel fixed on Nov. 6 — a lower percentage increase than the 33 per cent rise in Saudi Arabian light crude.

The Caracas conference had failed to agree on a unified price increase, but deferred the subject to the organization's next conference in Algiers in June, 1980.

Orders arms to Pakistan Washington warns Soviets to get out of Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — President Carter, responding to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, has warned President Leonid Brezhnev to withdraw all his troops and has ordered speeding up weapons shipments to Pakistan.

The moves were disclosed by the president at a meeting with reporters at the White House after he received intelligence reports indicating that Soviet forces in Afghanistan were being strengthened.

Later, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said the United States estimated the Soviet Union had 25,000 to 30,000 troops in Afghanistan, and that Moscow's "invasion" of that country was growing.

Ground combat forces, including armored units, had been sent in to join troops who had helped to engineer a coup that installed a pro-Soviet government there on Thursday, he said.

The United States believed there were now an airborn division and two motorized rifle divisions in the area of Kabul.

Carter communicated with Brezhnev on the "hot line," the Washington-Moscow teleprinter link which is used only in times of crisis.

The president, who believed his message was the toughest he has sent to anyone since he took office, said Brezhnev faced serious consequences in relations with the United States if he did not withdraw.

Carter ordered a speed up in arms shipments to Pakistan but delayed any further response pending the outcome of consultations with five major allies.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher planned to fly to London Sunday for talks with British, West German, French, Italian and Canadian officials on how the West should react.

Carter left open the possibility that some of the \$900 million worth of armored cars, small arms and other weapons recently authorized for purchase by Pakistan might go to Afghan rebels.

Carter told Brezhnev that the Soviet intervention was a grave threat to peace.

He also viewed the situation as a sobering new element in the crisis involving the United States and Iran and thought that Soviet intervention in Iran could not be ruled out.

Brezhnev's reply was received at the White House Saturday afternoon, but officials refused to disclose its contents immediately.

The president left open the possibility of economic and political retaliation by the United States if Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan, although he refused to signal his future moves.

He made it clear that he had no intention of cancelling the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty that he and Brezhnev signed in June.

His position was that SALT II, still to be ratified by a doubtful Senate, was vital for curbing the nuclear arms race and must go forward despite aggressive behavior.

There were also growing indications that Iran was becoming increasingly nervous about the presence of so many Soviet troops so close.

Tehran radio quoted Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh as saying "we strongly condemn the military intervention of the Soviet government in Afghanistan, a hostile act against the Iranian nation."

In Islamabad, Pakistan has expressed its gravest concern at the intervention, and called for the immediate withdrawal of Russian troops.

A statement said Pakistan regarded the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan as a serious violation of sovereignty.

America suffers setback over Iran



VANCE SPEAKS: U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance pauses during his address to the Security Council Friday night where he asked the council to impose economic sanctions against Iran to force the release of the hostages.

Council pressed for the Waldheim mission after Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who met Iranian officials in Tehran during the week, sent word that the secretary-general would be welcome there for serious talks.

United Nations spokesmen said Waldheim would not go to Tehran unless he was both invited and assured of having serious talks. "You can't invite yourself to dinner but you

can say you are free that night," one official said.

A U.S. official said that getting Waldheim into Tehran "could lead to the first meaningful dialogue with the Ayatollah Khomeini."

The United States, while approving the Waldheim mission, also wants the Council to resolve authorizing his visit to Iran with sanctions.

But nonaligned nations, do not want a mention of sanctions in the resolution, fearing that this would smack of blackmail.

A Christmas message from Khomeini to Christians to "rise up against oppression" was printed as an advertisement in *The New York Times* Sunday.

The four-column, three-quarter page message was signed by the Iranian Embassy in Washington. The embassy said it had wanted the message printed in the *Washington Post* on Dec. 25 but the *Post* refused unless certain words were changed.

The *Post* was quoted in news reports as saying it refused to sell the space because the message was "potentially libellous."

Times publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger said the paper printed the message because it believed its advertising columns had to be open to all forms of opinion. "Even when we strenuously disagree with and abhor the message."

Cabinet will decide shortly on Saudization of Citibank

By Harry H. Jansen

JEDDAH, Dec. 30 — The Council of Ministers is expected to decide shortly on the incorporation of the Saudi operations of Citibank as a majority Saudi bank. This follows the transformation of all the major foreign-owned banks in the Kingdom under a policy known as Saudization.

Citibank has apparently submitted its request, together with the names of 10 directors, to the Finance Ministry. According to banking sources, it is now up to the government to give the go-ahead in the form of a Royal Decree establishing the joint-stock bank. It will be known as the Saudi-American Bank and could be operating by next August.

Once the Royal Decree is issued, the bank can go ahead with a share issue to bring Saudi ownership in the new bank up to 60 per cent. In a recent interview with *Al Jazeerah* newspaper, Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil indicated that the new bank would be capitalized at SR300 million, compared to around SR100 million for the present operation.

This higher capital will be the major advantage for Citibank, since it will permit much greater freedom in taking deposits and lending. At present, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency demands statutory reserves of 12 per cent of every deposit and penalty reserves of 50 per cent as soon as a bank's commercial liabilities exceed its capital by 15 times. This effectively means that the bank must deposit interest-free with SAMA SR62 or more of every SR100 it receives in deposits above the capital-deposits ratio.

These reserve requirements earned the bank nothing. With an increase in capital, the bank will be able to take more deposits and

make more funds available in loans to the private sector. Higher lending may have an effect on the present high interest rates in the domestic money market.

Citibank, which opened in the Kingdom in 1955, has only two branches — one in Jeddah and its head office in the new Khashoggi Building in Riyadh. A second advantage of Saudization is that the bank will be able to open branches in other major towns and will do so in "the not too distant future," as one Citibank officer put it.

To prepare for this, Citibank has instituted staff training but the shortage of Saudi personnel is expected to cause a major headache for the new bank. Competition for available talent is already cut-throat among the six banks, so far Saudized.

As is standard practice, Citibank will operate the bank under a management contract for "several years," during which time it is hoped Saudis can be trained to take over key positions. "As far as the style of management is concerned, I think it will definitely continue to be along present Citibank standards," one account officer said in Riyadh.

Although Citibank's word policy is to resist foreign control of its operations, the Kingdom operation was so profitable that withdrawal from the market was never a really serious alternative. The top management appears to be optimistic about the new venture.

For the public, the expansion in capital and new branches outside the two cities can only be a benefit, a Citibank officer said. In effect, it will mean greater competition between banks with the "consumer paying his money and taking his choice" — something that SAMA and the government has long advocated.

Sayeh did not say when the order was issued. It was made under martial law in effect since the 1973 war with Israel.

Arab countries contested the Egyptian decision in a complaint to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Sayeh said.

Cairo, Dec. 30 (R) — Egypt has frozen about \$2 billion of Arab deposits here in retaliation for economic sanctions imposed against it by other Arab states. Economy Minister Hamed Sayeh was quoted as saying in an interview published Sunday.

The minister told the weekly magazine *Rose al-Yousuf*, that a military order had been issued banning the withdrawal of Arab

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Egypt freezes Arab deposits

deposits in Egypt for national security considerations."

Sayeh did not say when the order was issued. It was made under martial law in effect since the 1973 war with Israel.

Arab countries contested the Egyptian decision in a complaint to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Sayeh said.

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Tuesday

Salman to open Buwaib project

RIYADH, Dec. 30 — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman will dedicate the Buwaib water project today. The scheme involves 18 billion gallons a day of treated groundwater being pumped 105 meters to supply Riyadh.

SPA reported Sunday that the project, carried out for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water, involves tapping 18 wells in the wadi aquifer, drawing the groundwater from 1,500 meters below the surface. A treatment plant will then cool the water to 65 degrees and remove excess salt.

The water then travels to a 500 cubic meter tank, from officials told help people.

RIYADH, Dec. 30 (SPA) — Vice Miteb Sunday ordered principal officials throughout Saudi Arabia to cooperate and solve public problems. Prince Sab is the minister of public works and housing and acting minister of municipal and rural affairs.

He issued the order at a meeting held with the deputy ministers of municipal and rural affairs, or officials from the ministry, of major cities and the ministry's representatives in various areas. He said he was carrying the directives of King Khaled.

He added that any citizen with a complaint should go to the mayor or the problem solved.

WEATHER

It will be fine during the day and cold at night in the Northern region with fog and frost forming in the early morning. High and medium cloud will cover the western coast, and low cloud will hang over the eastern region, with possible scattered showers. Winds will be moderate and northerly in the northern, central and eastern regions. They may get active occasionally, causing sand haze. Seas will be moderate.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	25	15	Jizan	32	25
Riyadh	27	19	Hail	11	— 1
Al-Khobar	15	9	Turaif	15	— 3
Abu Dhabi	20	13	Arar	12	— 3
Dammam	18	9	Jouf	11	— 2
Al-Ula	17	9	Abha	19	15



Prince Salman

Worked in Kingdom

Queen honors Britons

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, Dec. 30 — Among the names in the Queen's new years honors list are two recent members of the British community in Saudi Arabia. They are Leonard Ingrams, who was awarded the OBE, and Innes Rae, who gets the MBE.

Ingrams left last month after five years working in the Kingdom for the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. During that period he and his wife Rosalind organized

and took part in chamber music groups, the Choral Society and the Jeddah Light Opera Society, and were instrumental in forming the Jeddah Concert Committee.

Rae left last summer after working for five years in the British Embassy, first as consul and later in the Commercial Department. Outside the office he was a governor of Jeddah Preparatory School, as well as playing a part in the town's social and cultural activities.

Mecca unit plans talks on Communism in Asia

MECCA, Dec. 30 (SPA) — The Mecca-based Muslim World League is to organize a conference on Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The meeting will be held in Kuala Lumpur for three days from Jan. 10, and will discuss the situation in the region after Communist activities.

An official of the Muslim World League said the conference will discuss the Islamic minority exposed to destructive currents. He added that the ministers of

endowments and Islamic affairs from the Arab and Islamic world will take part in the conference, which will be held under the aegis of the League.

Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference Habib Chatti and League's Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan will also attend, he said.

Meanwhile, an office of the Council for Islamic Coordination in Asia will be opened in Karachi next Sunday.

New rules out on teachers' qualifications

RIYADH, Dec. 30 (SPA) — Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaifer has ordered that Saudi Arabian teachers holding qualifications from part-time university study be considered equal to those with qualifications of regular university study in offering employment.

The Ministry of Education has meanwhile awarded two contracts for building four primary schools, worth SR11.5 million to two Saudi Arabian firms. The schools will be in Qunfuzah and Jizan.

It was meanwhile reported that Mauritanians have been given 30 scholarships by the Ministry of Education this year. Nine Saudi Arabian teachers were also sent to Mauritania to help improve education there.

In other developments, Deputy Minister of the Interior Prince Ahmad will attend Monday a ceremony at the Traffic Institute of Riyadh for the graduation of 247 officers trained here and in American institutes.

Part-time study valid

The institute's director, Capt. Abdul Aziz Al-Shater, said Sunday that 202 of them will graduate as assistant sergeants and 119 as corporals, Al-Jazeerah said Sunday.

He added that the officers will be posted to Riyadh, Medina, Jeddah, Taif and the Eastern Province.

Forty five officers graduated from the United States with the

title of assistant sergeant. They studied for 18 months and also took military training courses, Shater said.

He added that the officers will be posted to Riyadh, Medina, Jeddah, Taif and the Eastern Province.

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Sadat's decision on subsidies may jeopardize treaty

LONDON, Dec. 30 (OFNS) — President Sadat faces an agonizing decision next month (January) that could jeopardize not only his own popularity but also the increasingly shaky-looking Camp David agreements with Israel.

February is the month set for the official "normalization" of relations between Egypt and Israel. Any serious threat to Sadat's regime could well mean the end of that experiment.

The decision concerns the massive subsidies which the Egyptian government has been paying for years on basic necessities, such as bread, tea, sugar, cooking oil, cylinder gas, gasoline and cigarettes. Should Sadat cut those subsidies back, and risk the wrath of the population? Or should he maintain them, at the risk of losing most of the IMF's \$ 750 million loan, which is currently being negotiated?

Sadat's last attempt to cut subsidies was made in January 1977. As a result, 80 people died in the worst rioting for 25 years.

At the time, a rather smaller IMF loan was at stake, but it was the pump-primer for a much larger Saudi Arabian loan, which was conditional on the IMF one going through. Sadat had held out against the IMF's conditions for 18 months, but finally gave in and announced subsidy cuts of up to 50 per cent.

After the riots, the subsidies were restored. Gulf states and the West, particularly America, were sufficiently concerned about Sadat's survival to step in with enough cash to tide him over, although he lost his IMF support.

This time the choice is even tougher. Public investment from the Gulf states dried up after the peace treaty with Israel. At the same time, the cost of all forms of subsidy has escalated to the point where it accounts for practically the whole of Egypt's huge balance of payments deficit.

In addition to covering that deficit, Sadat has indicated that he is looking to the West for a massive injection of \$ 18.5 billion to get the Egyptian economy going again. The West will tend to take its lead from the IMF.

Guarantees

And, because the IMF loan will be much larger than usual, and will be spread over only three years, the IMF is itself looking for much more stringent guarantees of Egypt's credit-worthiness.

Egypt has gone some way to meeting the IMF by adjusting the official exchange rate to more realistic levels. Some \$ 1.5 billion worth of foreign exchange is being sent back by Egyptian workers abroad, and more is coming in from the government's insistence that all customs duties be paid in dollars. But this is hardly likely to be enough to satisfy the hard-nosed men of the IMF who have been helping Sadat prepare his 1980 budget.

An additional factor making it difficult to get Egyptians to accept a cut in subsidies is Sadat's open door policy, which was launched in 1974 and is due to come to fruition in 1980.

High expectations were raised in the belief that the combination of Arab money and Western technology would dramatically raise the growth rate of the Egyptian economy, after the initial impetus given under President Nasser back in the 1950s had been frittered away. Instead, while even university graduates frequently earn little more than the equivalent of \$ 50 a month, the cost of living is rising at hyper-inflation rates of nearly 50 per cent a year.

Dilemma

Sadat's dilemma is also President Carter's. If the Egyptian government falls as a result of new subsidy cuts, then the whole of Carter's Camp David strategy could be in tatters.



President Sadat

Israel urged to abandon settlements

LONDON, Dec. 30 (R) — The Sunday Times said Sunday that Israel should abandon or shelve the plan to step up Jewish settlement in the West Bank.

If the plan is approved, it will in the next 18 months more than double the number of Jews settled there. "The Sunday Times" said in an editorial.

For the sake of preserving even a slender hope of progress towards an overall Middle East accord, the Israeli government should abandon, or at least shelve, this piece of folly," it said.



DOWNTOWN KABUL: A 1979 file photo shows the center of Kabul where Soviet troops patrolled the streets Saturday enforcing security after Thursday night's Soviet-backed coup. The coup brought President Babrak Karmal to power, ousting Hafizullah Amin who himself took power in a coup last September. Amin has been executed.

The uncertain path to peace in the Middle East

By Martin Berck

DAMASCUS, Dec. 30 (LAT) — From the high ground overlooking the ghost town of Kuneitra, a visitor sees a scene of vast devastation. Not a single building is intact. Most were once one or two-story rectangular homes with concrete slabs for roofs. Now the roofs are bent and cracked, lying helter-skelter on the ground.

The Syrians say the town, capital of the Golan Heights and once home for 53,000 people, was deliberately destroyed and obscenely looted just before the Israelis quit the city as part of a limited disengagement in 1974. They have produced a volume of art-book quality, called "Kuneitra, the Martyred City," documenting the ruins in full color.

The burned mosques, churches, hospitals and schools make it hard to remember the other side to the story — that before Israel conquered the Golan in 1967, Syrian guns frequently rained death and destruction on the Israeli farmers of northern Galilee.

Israel will never permit a return to the pre-war status; the Syrians insist on complete Israeli withdrawal. It is just one of the complexities on the uncertain path to peace in the Mideast.

Yet all parties insist that peace is their aim. And peace is a requirement for fulfilling aspirations to prosperity for countries spending half to two-thirds of their budgets for military purposes.

Interviews with Syrian and Egyptian government and party leaders, local journalists and U.S. sources suggest that there is a marked evolution in Arab thinking. The consensus is that Israel is here to stay. The Arabs now accept the pre-1967 boundaries — and with some exceptions — are ready to make peace with Israel. But despite that readiness, particular problems in each country complicate the peace process.

Egypt put distance between itself and the Palestine Liberation Organization by signing a peace treaty with Israel. Syria fought the PLO in Lebanon last year to keep control of the volatile situation there.

The PLO goes about its business much like a government in exile, reciting the injustices suffered at the hands of the usurpers of the Palestinian homeland. But the PLO, too, has adopted some of the rhetoric of peace. "Our people, for more than 30 years refusing to live outside Palestine, have conducted the longest peaceful demonstration in history," said Abu Maizer, a PLO spokesman.

and we make the time shorter.

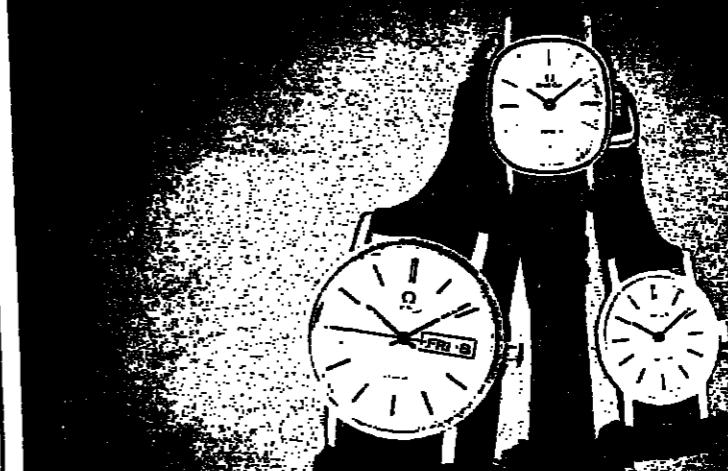
"Allow us to have an independent state inside Palestine. Either we will live together with the Jews in one democratic state, or allow us to have one of our own," the PLO man said.

Syrian President Hafez Assad is seen by American officials as a leader who, despite rhetorical

excesses, pursues a pragmatic policy with an eye to maintaining decent relations with both superpowers.

Assad expects the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to fail and Sadat to fall, and he has vilified Sadat for breaking with the rest of the Arab world in its stand toward Israel.

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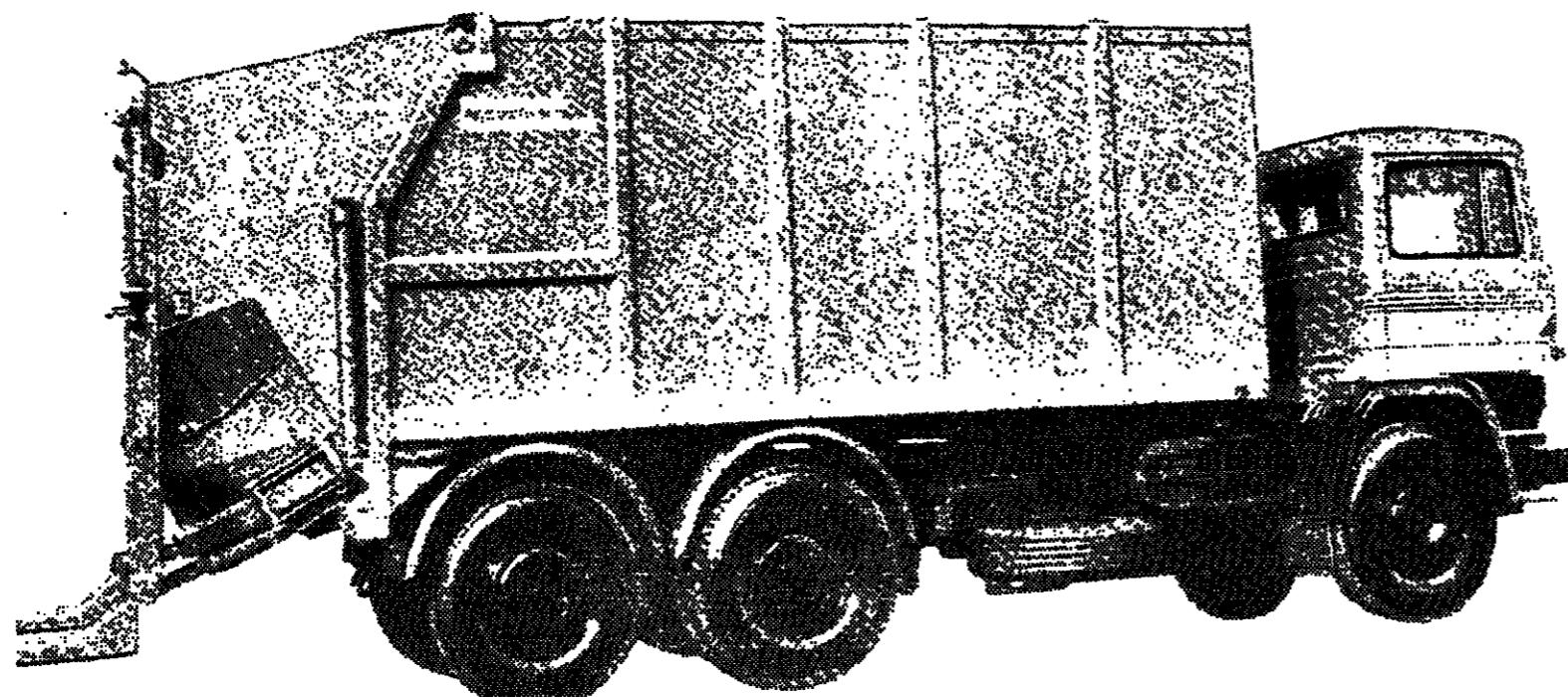
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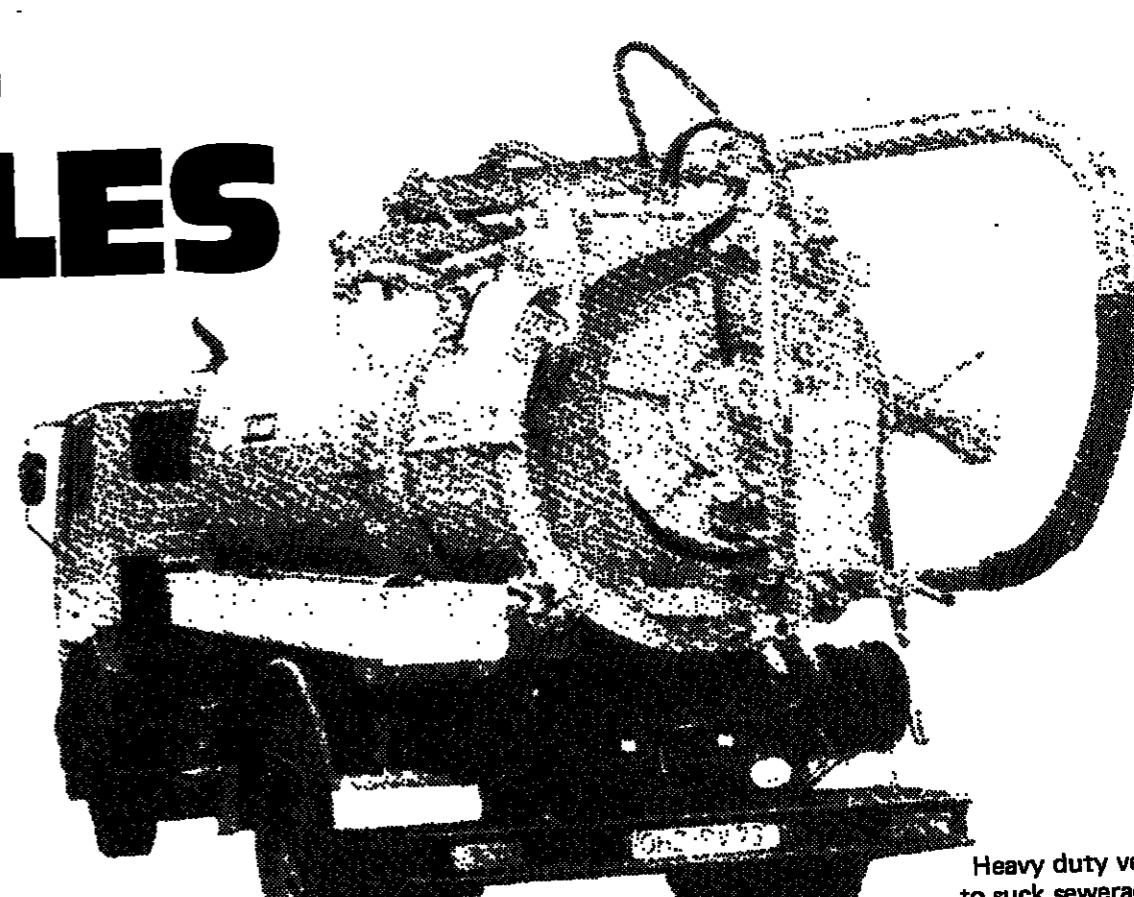
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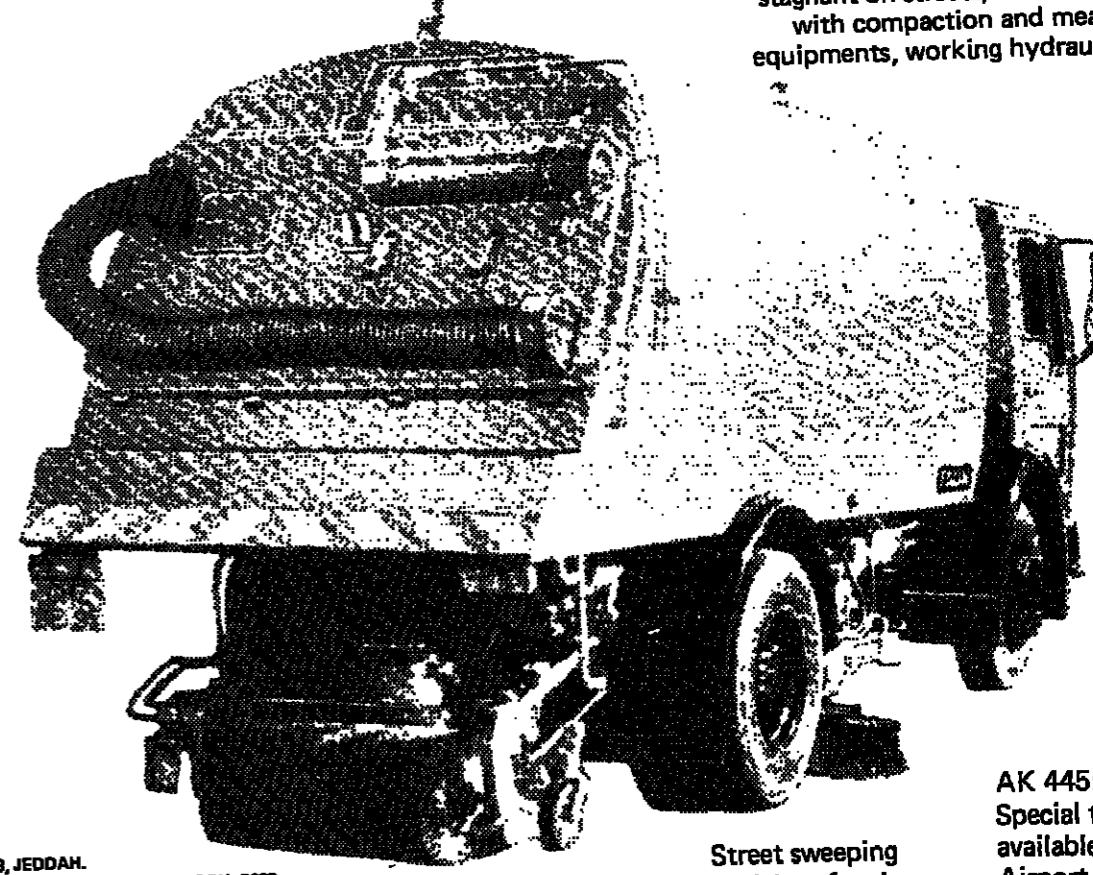
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For 1st time since revolution

Portugal again turns rightward

LISBON, Dec. 30 (R) — Power Portugal has returned to the right wing for the first time since 1974 revolution smashed 50 years of military dictatorship.

President Antonio Ramalhoes Saturday night appointed Democratic leader Francisco Sa Carneiro, 45, as prime minister and said the 12th gov-

ernment since the revolution would take office Jan. 3.

Sa Carneiro has already handed in his government list to the president but was to discuss it in detail with Gen. Eanes Monday.

The alliance of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, monarchists and ex-Socialists, which won a six-seat majority in the Dec. 2 elections, is committed

to changing the face of Portugal during its 10 months in office. The constitution requires new elections to be held in October.

For many on the left the new government means a return to the political rule overthrown by the April 1974 military coup. The Communist daily *O Diário* said in an editorial that for the rightwing alliance change meant a return to the past and to before the so-called "flower revolution."

The rightwing alliance is committed to ending the role of the military in Portuguese politics and rolling back much of the legislation pushed through under Marxist influence after the revolution. It also wants to see a civilian president replace Eanes in 1981.

But the constitution, which contains much of what the alliance objects to, can only be changed after the October elections. The main problems facing the new cabinet until then will be the familiar ones of inflation and unemployment.

Although he is now denounced by the left as a rightist, the new prime minister made a name for himself as one of the few opposition voices in the parliament of the dictatorship.

The Social Democratic leader was also a member of the shortlived first provisional government installed after the military toppled the dictatorship in April, 1974. He has been out of office since July 1974. None of the men who formed the alliance with him held office under the previous administration.

Informed political sources said the new cabinet will consist of 10 members of Sa Carneiro's Social Democrat Party, four from the Christian Democrat Party and one independent minister.

It will be the first time since the 1974 revolution that no military man has been included in the government.

The outgoing government of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, Portugal's first woman premier, was asked by the president earlier this week to stay on in a caretaker capacity until the new cabinet is sworn in.

Miss Pintasilgo formed a non-party government of military officers and civilians at Eanes' request last August after he dissolved parliament to break a political deadlock.

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FRISKING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS: A Hong Kong marine police officer conducts a body search of a Chinese captured while trying to enter the territory illegally Thursday. About 80,000 illegal immigrants were detained in 1979. Besides these Chinese, the tiny British colony is also burdened by thousands of Vietnamese refugees who are housed in camps while awaiting resettlement elsewhere.

From China, Vietnam

Hong Kong feels refugee burden

HONG KONG, Dec. 30 (AP) —

Built by the labor of thousands of refugees from the Chinese mainland in the 1950s, this booming British colony ends the seven-year-old unwanted refugees from Vietnam and China.

Since the end of the Geneva conference on Vietnamese refugees in July, the flood from Vietnam has subsided considerably. But for 57,000 refugees already in the island colony, the wait for new homes is going to be a long one.

Early this month, the U.S. Consulate here announced it was cutting back from 2,000 to 1,250 the number of Vietnamese to be resettled from Hong Kong to the United States in December.

The move, described by a spokesman as a "temporary measure," is being made so that the United States can take in more Cambodians from camps in Thailand.

"We are naturally disappointed that the numbers which the U.S. hoped to move in December will be reduced," a Hong Kong government spokesman said, but added the government was "grateful" the cutback will be made good.

According to Rossborough, the exodus of illegal immigrants from China was a greater problem.

Despite a promise by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to stem the flow and the onset of cold weather, the human tide from the Chinese mainland continues unabated.

A total of 12,574 were caught and repatriated back to China in December alone, according to a government spokesman. The total

for the year stands at 87,050, compared with 8,192 in all of 1978.

The relation of restrictions on travel within China and the apparent belief of the immigrants that they can expect a far better life in the colony seem to have been major factors behind the influx.

Recently, the authorities in the neighboring Chinese province of Quandong have cracked down on those trying to leave the country illegally. A provincial radio broadcast last month said three "criminals" who tried to sneak into Hong Kong illegally were jailed.

"Even the most stringent measures passed by the Chinese authorities will not stop them coming in so long as they think the streets of Hong Kong are paved with gold," a police officer said. "The influx has come at a time when much was being achieved in improving the quality of life for Hong Kong citizens, particularly in the fields of housing, education, social welfare and recreation, and government's ambitious programs in these fields must inevitably be affected by the rapid growth in population which has resulted," a government official said.

Cuba and Colombia are vying to

Cuba, Colombia stuck in race for membership in Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 30 (AP) — Private talks Saturday failed to break a two-month-old deadlock between Cuba and Colombia for a U.N. Security Council seat, forcing new balloting Monday when Bolivia's term expires Monday.

The assembly has voted 139 times since Oct. 26 to try to elect a 15th member to the Security Council, failing each time to give either Cuba or Colombia the necessary two-thirds majority. Cuba has led in the voting.

Failure to break the impasse could play a role in the U.N. actions concerning Iran. The new member is supposed to be seated Tuesday, when the Security Council still may be considering a resolution regarding the U.S.-Iranian fight over American hostages being held in Tehran.

Assembly President Salim Salim of Tanzania called the assembly briefly to order Saturday to announce that no compromise had been reached in private talks. He said there was no choice but to continue voting Monday.

Austria, which had offered a resolution that would ask Cuba and Colombia to resolve the dispute privately, announced that it would not seek a vote on that proposal.

U.N. sources said privately that Austria withdrew the motion because Algeria and a group of Latin American nations insisted on an amendment that would have required a vote on the motion.

Austria had wanted its plan accepted without a vote.

Marlens said he is convinced the strike cannot solve the problems facing the health services and appealed to the unions to negotiate a settlement.

replace Bolivia as the Latin American member of the council for the next two years. Several nations have said it would be illegal for the Security Council to operate with just 14 members day.

Others, however, argue that the council would be legally constituted with 14 members and note that the assembly has functioned with one member short once before, in 1946, during a Soviet boycott.

Belgian doctors condemned for stopping work

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (R) — Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has condemned the country's doctors, chemists, and dentists for striking in protest at planned savings in the National Health Services.

"Some doctors, chemists and dentists have decided to use the strike weapon. I cannot tell you how much I deplore this," Martens said in a speech on radio and television, Saturday.

He said the government was determined to cut the cost of the health services by \$ 600 million in 1980. Otherwise they will run up a deficit of \$ 1 billion by the end of the year.

Martens said he is convinced the strike cannot solve the problems facing the health services and appealed to the unions to negotiate a settlement.

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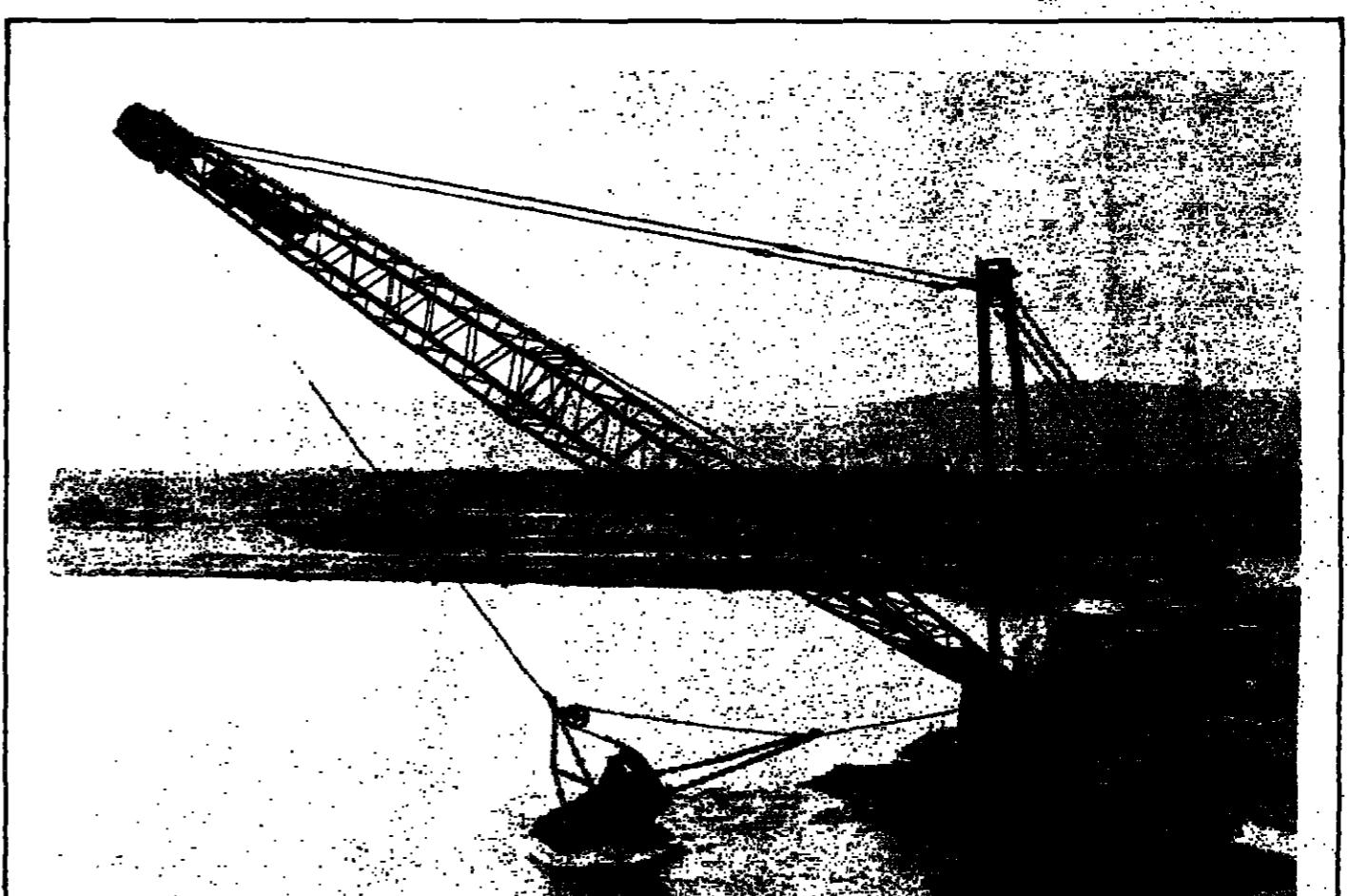
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1979

arabnews Sports

As Windies advance

Rain forces draw in Kanpur cricket

KANPUR, India, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — The fourth Test between India and Pakistan was abandoned as a draw when overnight rain prevented the match being resumed on the final day Sunday.

Under playing conditions agreed between the two countries, the pitch was covered, but water had seeped through the tarpaulin cover and made the pitch unplayable.

India were bowled out in the first innings for a modest score of 162, but managed to restrict Pakistan to a total of 249, conceding a lead of 87 runs.

In the unfinished second innings India made slow progress against an accurate pace and spin attack, and when stumps were drawn Saturday 70 minutes early because of bad light they had made 193 for two.

The Pakistani team will now fly to Bangladesh and return to India next month to play the remaining fixtures of the tour. No matches will be played between now and Jan. 10 because of elections in India.

The West Indies have meanwhile taken a stranglehold on the second cricket test against Australia after the second day's play at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

At the close the West Indies were 7-41-336, holding a lead of 180 over Australia's first innings of 156.

The West Indies, resuming Sunday morning at 1-103, kept the pressure on the Australian attack all day, apart from a short spell after lunch.

Viv Richards, who made 96 and Gordon Greenidge, 48, resumed the West Indies innings Sunday

and laid the foundation for a big score with a 110 runs second wicket stand in between than even time.

Richards, whose chanceless innings lasted only 161 minutes and 110 balls, missed out on a richly deserved century.

The Australian bowlers toiled all day in hot, muggy conditions and concentrated on trying to contain the West Indians.

Their attack was hampered by the loss of fast bowler Rod Hogg, who has a recurrence of a back strain.

Hogg, who left the field after the break in the first session, is not likely to bowl again in the match.

Dennis Lillee, Geoff Dymock and Jim Higgins did the bulk of the work, sending down 97 overs.

Dymock finished with the best figures of 4-93.

In Brisbane, a surprise declaration by England's captain Ian Botham Sunday left the result of the four-day match against Queensland in the balance Sunday.

England's second was closed at eight for 274 at tea after all rounder Peter Willey had reached his first century of the tour.

This set Queensland 362 to win and when stumps were drawn the score had moved to three for 90.

Willey earned himself 101 runs against an enthusiastic Queensland attack.

Essex batsman Graham Gooch added an impressive 53 to his first innings 115.

Opener Derek Randall ended a long sequence of failures when he bounced back with a hard hitting 42, including eight fours, when play resumed Sunday.

Gower, the elegant left hander, managed only 13 before he was bowled by a long hop from Trevor Hohns and Botham, regarded by many as England's Test captain-in-waiting, was out for five.

Many competitors think only



DECEMBER : Lake Placid lacks only snow for the Winter Olympics. Mirror Lake (top) is frozen, but there is no more than a dusting of snow on the ground. The new Olympic arena is on the left, the 400 meter speed skating oval to the right.

Five-set marathon

Vilas downs Dent in Aussie quarters

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30 (AP) — Top-seeded Argentinian Guillermo Vilas beat Australian Phil Dent Sunday in a marathon quarterfinal match in the Australian Open at Kooyong.

Vilas, trying for his second consecutive Australian tennis title, defeated 13th-seed Dent in a five-set battle lasting three hours, 50 minutes.

He won the rain-interrupted match 6-2, 3-6, 7-6, 4-6, 6-2. In the semifinal Vilas faces third-seed Victor Amaya of the United States, who beat fellow countryman Peter Rennert 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Vilas said Dent was "like an elephant. Once he gets going he is hard to stop."

Dent said he did not tire in the 45 degree center-court heat, but admitted he could have served better.

Vilas, whose main tennis ambition is still to win Wimbledon, said he might miss the French Open next year to prepare on grass.

Johnson, who has been enjoying an outstanding season, took his goals tally to 17 by scoring in the 23rd and 44th minutes.

Scotland's Gordon McQueen headed home a corner in the seventh minute to give Manchester the boost of an early lead over Arsenal. Further goals by Joe Jordan and Sammy McIlroy (penalty) gave United revenge for

its defeat by the London side in the Football Association Cup final earlier this year.

European champion Nottingham Forest, which ended a run of poor results with a 2-1 home win over Aston Villa on Boxing Day, collected its first away win in the League since Sept. 1 by beating Coventry 3-1. Scotland winger John Robertson scored twice.

But there was no end to Crystal Palace's slump. Middlesbrough beat it 2-1 to end Palace's year-old unbeaten home League record.

Results :

First Division

Second Division

Third Division

Scottish Division One

Scottish Division Two

Scottish Division Three

Scottish Division Four

Scottish Division Five

Scottish Division Six

Scottish Division Seven

Scottish Division Eight

Scottish Division Nine

Scottish Division Ten

Scottish Division Eleven

Scottish Division Twelve

Scottish Division Thirteen

Scottish Division Fourteen

Scottish Division Fifteen

Scottish Division Sixteen

Scottish Division Seventeen

Scottish Division Eighteen

Scottish Division Nineteen

Scottish Division Twenty

Scottish Division Twenty-one

Scottish Division Twenty-two

Scottish Division Twenty-three

Scottish Division Twenty-four

Scottish Division Twenty-five

Scottish Division Twenty-six

Scottish Division Twenty-seven

Scottish Division Twenty-eight

Scottish Division Twenty-nine

Scottish Division Thirty

Scottish Division Thirty-one

Scottish Division Thirty-two

Scottish Division Thirty-three

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Scottish Division Thirty-six

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Scottish Division One-hundred-sixteen

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SEVEREST TEST

There is no question that the Palestinian people are at the moment facing one of their severest tests. The Camp David side, especially the Israelis, are desperate to break their resistance to the shoddy "autonomy" deal, whose aim is to put paid to all Palestinian hopes for human and national dignity. Last week, the army of occupation conducted a veritable military campaign against the unarmed population of the West Bank. Demonstrations were mercilessly suppressed, homes were ransacked, and hundreds were arrested. This is only the beginning of a campaign of terror aimed at ensuring Palestinian compliance before next May, when the allotted to the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks is due to run out. That this is the case is born out by the ominous statement made by the Israeli minister of the interior, who is at the same time Israel's chief negotiator at the talks, in which he said that he is to seek the help of Ezer Weizman, the minister of defense, for "contacts" with the leaders of the West Bank. It is at such a moment, when the need for unity of action in support of the Palestinians is at its greatest, that Libya chooses to deepen its rift with the Palestine Liberation Organization, denying that there are any efforts of mediation between it and the organization. One cannot but wonder if the Libyan leadership is aware of the magnitude of the danger threatening the people of Palestine or that it recognizes the damage it can cause them if the Libyan-PLO confrontation is not immediately terminated. The Libyan statement, amounting to a warning to all parties against attempting to defuse the situation, ought to be heeded by those Arab countries which were quick to offer their good offices as mediators. For the Arab anti-Camp David side can afford these almost meaningless squabbles at this time; and the Libyan leadership has to be made aware of its responsibilities toward the higher interests of the Arab cause, as well as those of the embattled people of Palestine.

lost newspapers Sunday led the Soviet actions in Afghanistan and the world's concern, including that of Saudi Arabia, the Russian military intervention in that country. In a story, Prince Fahd highlighted the stress of Prince Fahd's stress on granting loans to the oil-rich income group to build roads. *Riyadha* frontpaged a report on the information of a Saudi-Arabian Committee for economic cooperation, while *Al-Medina* front-page prominence to a 1 billion riyal 12-meter long flyover in Jeddah, on which was expected to be completed in the near future. *Jazirah* highlighted Interior Prince Naif's statement that Saudi Arabians, possessing arms can obtain licences from competent authorities. Newspapers continued to condemn the aggression of the Muslim people of Afghanistan as a criminal act violating United Nations Charter.

Carlos hints at comeback

By Colin Smith

NICOSIA — Illich Ramirez Sanchez, better known as the terrorist Carlos who kidnapped oil ministers at the 1975 OPEC meeting, seems to be missing the limelight.

The Arabic magazine *Al Watan Al Arabi*, a Lebanese publication based in Paris, is serializing a lengthy interview with the Venezuelan-born terrorist which appears to be quite genuine.

In the first instalment Carlos describes himself as "an adventurer" and hints that his terrorist training started at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow during the late 1960s. "It was at this university period of studies that I engaged in some modest operations of which I cannot speak in detail," he told Assem el Jundi, a Syrian-born poet who interviewed the terrorist at an undisclosed location.

Jundi, who lives in Beirut, said that he and Carlos, who works for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were intimate friends. "He trusts me, and that's why he chose me to write his true story."

The terrorist has also taunted the many police forces looking for him by giving the poet a signed photograph of himself which he says is a much better likeness than the familiar Interpol mug shot of a round-faced, thick-lipped young man in dark glasses.

Carlos' new photograph shows him with a mustache, short sideburns, thicker hair and without dark glasses. It is inscribed in English: "For a wonderful poet from an apprentice poet — Carlos."

In the interview, Carlos seems to have done his best to live up to his image as a swashbuckling, if somewhat cold-blooded, figure, almost as if seduced by his own publicity. "I am an orthodox Marxist in politics, but in life I am an adventurer," he said.

Otherwise, the terrorist has been careful not to reveal anything new about his operations.

"My flair for adventure is in the family," Carlos told him. "It comes from my grandfather on my mother's side." The terrorist said his grandfather — a strikingly handsome, stoutly-built, tall man — fought against Venezuela's dictators in the 1890s. "He was finally captured and savagely tortured to disclose the names of his associates, but he endured for seven years without giving away a single name," Carlos said.

The terrorist described his father as a "bourgeois lawyer who never lost a case." In fact, his father, a salon Marxist much influenced by the Colombian Socialist George Gaitan, is an extremely wealthy man who made his fortune from property deals. Talking about his adolescence in Venezuela, Carlos said: "I joined the Communist youth movement and took part in several demonstrations against the government. This scared my father into sending me to London."

He boasted that, during his two years in London, where he spent some time teaching Spanish at a girls' secretarial college in Mayfair, he founded the first international student organization in Britain.

Jundi would not reveal Carlos' present whereabouts, or comment on some Arab press reports that the terrorist has "retired," and spends most of his time in Iraq, making the occasional foray into Lebanon.

Carlos himself hinted that he is planning a comeback. He said: "only big operations which carry the Carlos touch provoke a genuine uproar throughout the world. So when you hear such an uproar you can rest assured that I am the master mind and possibly the executor of such an operation."

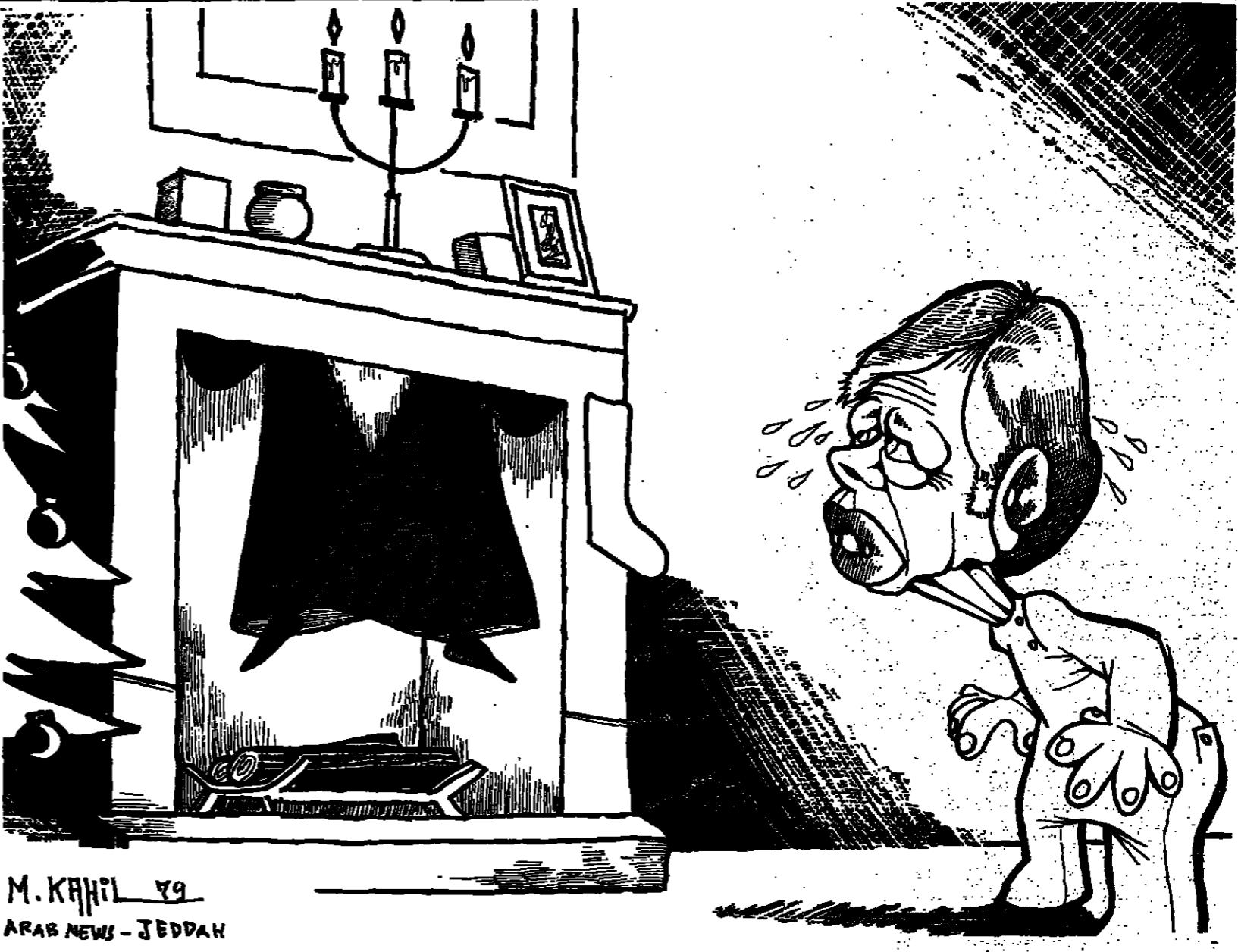
In his article, Jundi wrote that Carlos "adores children."

In London, the Venezuelan is thought to have been the hooded gunman who shot Edward Sieff, president of Marks and Spencer and a well-known Zionist, in the bathroom of his home at St. John's Wood. Hit in the face at point-blank range, Sieff survived the attack, which occurred in December, 1973, because the bullet was slowed by his teeth until it lodged less than a quarter-of-an-inch away from vital blood vessels.

But it was in Paris that Carlos created most mayhem. He is thought to have been the man responsible for throwing a grenade into a crowded Jewish-owned cafe on St Germain-des-Pres which killed two young Frenchmen and seriously injured many more. Then in June, 1975, he shot his way out of a police raid on a flat in the Latin quarter, killing two security agents and an Arab informer, and badly wounding a third agent.

The French were convinced that the Cuban embassy had aided the terrorist's escape from France and expelled two of their diplomats.

Carlos made his next appearance in December, 1975, when he led a band of male and female terrorists, some of them Germans from the Baader-Meinhof group, who fought their way into the OPEC headquarters in Vienna. There have been unconfirmed sightings of him since then from all over the world, but his last public appearance was at Algiers airport after releasing the last of the OPEC hostages. — (OFNS)



Pulling the nuclear trigger

By Mark Frankland

LONDON — Fear of a Soviet "threat" lies behind a good deal of the West's present self-doubt. What sort of a threat is meant? Both sides are able to engage in mutual destruction, but there is nothing very new about that. Even during the Cuban missile crisis — which for some people has become the good old days when America had unquestioned nuclear superiority — President Kennedy was well aware that Khrushchev had enough nuclear weapons to inflict intolerable damage on American cities.

And there is nothing about Russia as military giant that would have surprised the West's great-grandfathers. The Emperor Alexander I was the potential military arbiter of Europe at the end of the Napoleonic wars. His generals were not much interested in the Congress of Vienna called to settle the continent's future. "One does not need to worry much about negotiations," said one, "when one has 600,000 men under arms."

Have the West's own economic and social problems made the Soviet system look stronger, and so more of a threat? If so, it has happened at an odd time. If scholars of Soviet affairs agree on anything it is that the centrally planned Soviet economy, for all its past achievements, needs reforming. The annual growth rate is down to 2 per cent, and the 1980s threaten further difficulties, with a possible shortage of energy and a certain shortage of labor. But surely even to suppose that the Soviet system could be a model — or a "threat" — to the West or the West's to them for that matter, is to mislead.

The West sometimes forgets that the most eloquent Russian challenge to the Soviet leadership comes from someone who apparently has no more sympathy with Western democracy and culture than Brezhnev. Solzhenitsyn reminds us of the abiding difference between Russia and Europe. And this difference is thoroughly reflected in the Soviet system, in spite of all the latter has done to modernize Russia.

Under Peter the Great an office of ambassadors was charged with preparing foreign newspaper reports for the sole use of the Tsar and his senior officials. Today the full foreign and home news despatchers of Tass, the Soviet news agency, do not get printed in the newspapers but are circulated only to people in positions of responsibility.

From this point of view, detente, about which some Westerners now seem so fearful, is little more than the coexistence of two systems neither of which could realistically be expected to replace the other because they are so profoundly different in their origins and essentials.

The real danger in the West's relationship with the Soviet Union remains the old one of a crisis which one or the other might mismanage. As to threats of a political kind the greatest likelihood in the 1980s is none other than a Western "threat" to Eastern Europe. This has to some extent already taken shape but it is not the result of devilish Western scheming. It is simply because East Europe is not the Soviet Union.

Even if Hanoi wanted an independent Cambodia it could not withdraw its troops, for to do so under present circumstances would be to leave the country in anarchy without any logistical system and without any defense against the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. At the same time Hanoi cannot end the fighting and impose order. Above and beyond the traditional antagonisms

of their citizens. The latter is particularly uncomfortable for old-fashioned, close-lipped party functionaries. But already the *sanitized* writing in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany is dealing more and more with the economic and social problems that censorship still keeps out of the official press.

The Hungarian leadership, the most ready to experiment, has discovered that if economic sense demands that people pay a realistic price for, say, meat (as opposed to the Soviet Union and Poland where meat is heavily subsidized and invariably scarce) then they have to be told the facts of the situation.

The Soviet Union, not least because its population is more manageable, can possibly ignore these pressures. It is difficult to see how the East Europeans can — and therein lies the threat to socialism that Stalin wished upon them. — (OFNS)

Holding Cambodia hostage

By Frances Fitzgerald

NEW YORK —

The dimensions of the tragedy in Cambodia are now well known in the United States. Individual Americans — along with people of many other countries — have shown their concern by contributing generously to the international agencies involved in the relief effort. Such giving is important, but it is not enough. For the Khmers are not the victims of a natural disaster. They are the hostages in a regional power struggle involving not only Vietnam and Thailand but also China and, indirectly, the Soviet Union. That struggle is now impeding the relief efforts; it could end them completely if — as could easily happen — it breaks into a wider war. The survival of the Khmer people thus depends first and foremost on a political solution.

Cambodia is now a battleground for a war that cannot be won. Vietnamese troops entered Cambodia a year ago after repeated attacks on their territory by the Pol Pot government and the movement of tens of thousands of refugees across their border. (It's a fact little appreciated in the West that the first wave of Cambodian refugees went to Vietnam.) The Vietnamese may have the same imperial designs on Cambodia that they had in the 19th century. But whether or not this is the case, they had reason to feel threatened by the military alliance between the Pol Pot government and Peking. Now, having beaten back the Pol Pot forces and installed the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh, they are stuck with their conquest.

Without international mediation, the stalemate could last indefinitely. Worse still, the conflict could escalate into regional warfare. The Vietnamese could attack the Pol Pot guerrillas in and around the refugee camps along the Thai border. By supplying these refugee camps with food and medicine the international relief agencies are — unavoidably — supplying the guerrillas as well. (Similarly the agencies bringing food into Phnom Penh are unavoidably supplying at least some Vietnamese troops and the regime they created.) The Thai authorities cannot or will not disarm these guerrillas, whose weapons probably continue to come from Peking.

The conflict is thus at stalemate. The Thais do not want the Vietnamese to dominate Cambodia; the Vietnamese do not want a hostile Cambodia allied with Peking, and the Chinese do not want Hanoi in alliance with Moscow controlling all Indochina.

Without international mediation, the stalemate could last indefinitely. Worse still, the conflict could escalate into regional warfare. The Vietnamese could attack the Pol Pot guerrillas in and around the refugee camps along the Thai border, thereby driving hundreds of thousands of refugees into Thailand and threatening the Thai regime. Equally the Chinese could intervene, attacking either by proxy through the hill tribes of Laos or directly in a new invasion of Vietnam's northern provinces. In any case the continuation of the conflict will surely mean the death of countless more Cambodian civilians by famine and disease, the reduction of the other two Indochinese economies to near famine level and an unceasing flow of refugees out of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

At the moment President Jimmy Carter and the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim bear a heavy responsibility toward the Cambodians, for they are in the best positions to call an international conference and to urge the combatants to a negotiated settlement on the basis of a neutral, independent Cambodia. — (NYT)

saudi press review



and all other international norms. The papers expressed their confidence in the world's conscience and urged it to force the Soviet Union to end its assault of Afghanistan and allow them to enjoy their right to self-determination.

In an editorial, *Al-Riyadha* highlighted the world's condemnation of the Soviet direct military intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and said the Soviet aggression has crystallized Russia's bloody policy toward others. What Moscow has done in Kabul and what it will do in future is only a means to show its muscles, to frighten its neighbors and to bear upon others to reconsider their strategies in the region in the light of the Soviet Union's continuous games being played in the whole area.

The Soviet methods of persecution will, however, fail to succeed before the growing Islamic conscience and the firm determination of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to resist the enemies of their Islamic faith, said the paper.

Al-Jazirah was critical of Russia's "criminal act" which it said, was against the U.N. Charter and all international norms and principles which the comity of nations have respected and made applicable in their relations among each other.

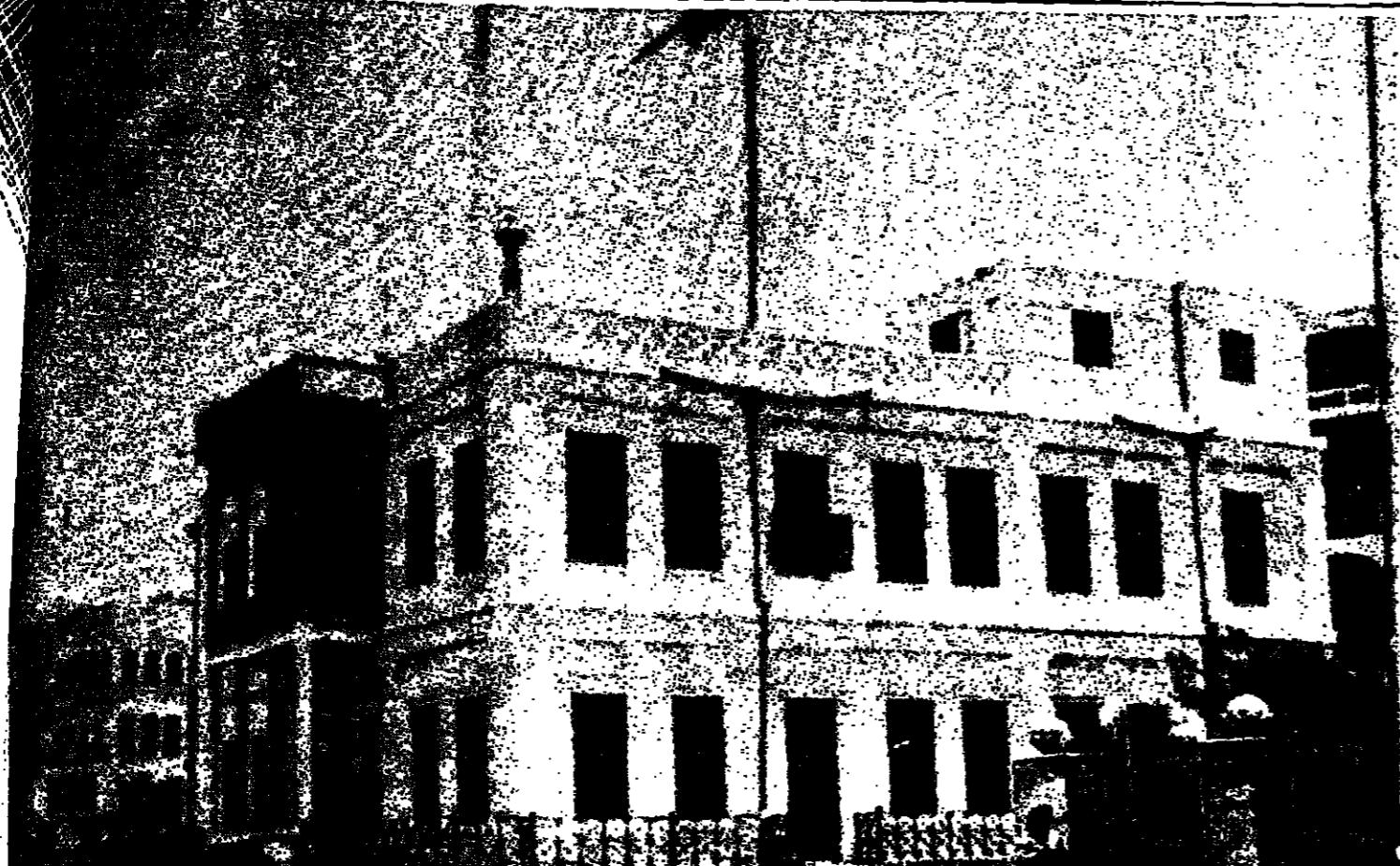
The paper wondered at the real motives behind the Soviet intervention but added the Soviets might have felt encouraged to commit aggression motivated by their keen desire and of those of the Communist group in Afghanistan to dominate the Muslim people of Afghanistan. It said that the Afghan Muslims were struggling against the Communist domination which meant nothing but to shake their Islamic faith and endanger their present as well as their future development. The paper urged the U.N. Security Council, in its capacity as representative of the world's conscience, to work to see that this aggression was stopped and all its traces were removed from Afghanistan.

Al-Nadwa also dwelled on the situation in Afghanistan and said that last Thursday's events in Kabul were the outcome of Communist domination of a potential Islamic country which the Soviets were trying to make as a tool to serve the purposes of international Communism. It warned against the consequences of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, cautioning the Islamic world that Moscow would do everything possible to subjugate the Muslim people of Afghanistan.

The paper complimented the Afghans for their steadfastness and continued struggle for the sake of their faith and the sovereignty of their country. If the Communist elements drew their strength from Moscow in trying to occupy Kabul and suppress the Afghans, they must also know that the Muslim people of Afghanistan and their brethren in the entire Islamic world would never accept this situation and work for the restoration of the Afghan Muslims' right to an independent and dignified life, the paper added.

Al-Bilad was sceptical about the usefulness of international condemnation of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, which it described as a "positive phenomenon". The paper doubted whether this denunciation would be able to change the present situation in Afghanistan. It said that the Soviet army, with all its arms and ammunition, have imposed a new "fait accompli" in that Muslim state by bringing one of its Communist stooges to the position of authority. In consequence, Afghanistan has been made to plunge into a sea of blood once again, it added.

What the people of Afghanistan needed at the present juncture was solid support from the major powers, who should move the U.N. to force Russia to withdraw from Afghanistan and let the Afghans themselves be resolved by the Afghans themselves. It described the Soviet action as a "serious threat to international peace and security".



The first Netherlands Embassy in Jeddah, the Green Palace, owned by the Afreza family, which is still standing.

Over 100 years ago, the Dutch were here

By RAANA SIDDIQI

JEDDAH — The question uppermost in my mind as I reached the Embassy of the Netherlands the other day was why and how the Dutch were able to setup and operate a consular office in the Holy City of Mecca. It was surprising not only because the Netherlands was the only country ever to have a diplomatic office in the Kingdom other than the one in Jeddah but also the only non-Muslim country to be represented in the Holy City. The puzzle was soon solved by the Ambassador of the Netherlands, Gonkeen van Nispen.

The ambassador, who is still quite new to Jeddah, was eager to talk and proud of the fact that his country has a long history of friendship and cooperation with the Kingdom. It was as far back as 1872 that the Netherlands sent its first diplomatic envoy to Arabia to set up a resident Mission.

"You can still see what was called the Green Palace owned by the 'Ali Reza family which housed our first Consulate and also served as Residence of the Minister Plenipotentiary" van Nispen says. "When you are downtown don't forget to spot the building, not so green now but still impressive, located near the Saudi Foreign Office."

He chuckles as he recounts the plight of one of his predecessors, Professor Denegemans who served here from 1939-40 and again from 1945-50 and who wrote a book about his time here entitled *Allah's Neighbors*. He describes the heat of Jeddah and the busy time of Hajj when he made several trips on the launch to receive and to see off the pilgrims all the way to the awaiting ships in the sea outside Jeddah. The pilgrims were from Indonesia, then a Dutch colony.

"I don't blame him," the ambassador says. "I don't know how they survived without air-conditioning in those days." Later the same writer talks about his frequent visits to Riyadh where he found the "dry heat" of that city delightful.

It was to help Indonesian pilgrims that the Dutch Consulate in Jeddah was established. For the same reason, the Dutch were given the unique favor of opening a vice-consulate in Mecca. The

Indonesian pilgrims came in great numbers and were some of the richest, which meant added income to the locals, and were thus called the "Rice pilgrims of Hejaz."

The Dutch Vice-Consulate in Mecca was run by Indonesian officials who were called Residents. The office opened in 1921 and

Faculty of Oriental Languages and has continued research in this field to this day. By the beginning of the 18th Century no fewer than five universities in the Netherlands had realized the need for an enlightened approach to Islamic studies.

"If ever a religion has been misinterpreted by its enemies, held in

far and live in Mecca for six months to study the Arabs and Islam, was a personal friend of King Abdul Aziz. Hargronje ranked with the best scholars of his day. He was offered chairs by the universities of Berlin, Cairo and Cambridge and wrote extensively about his travels in the Arab world and his experiences in

the tale of a wretched widow who spends the whole night tending her only son, Saeed, who is stricken with fever. The widow spends the long lonely hours at her son's bedside, running through her memory, replaying scenes from her life with her dead husband. It is a moving scene: the squalid room in the slums of a city, the young boy, writhing in pain on the filthy bed, and the sad old woman sustaining herself with memories of happier times.

The work breaks down toward the end. The writer describes the dawn of that freezing night in which the wind whistles as if it were in the summer when light breezes blow and the silver rays of the dawn spread and fill the rooms with light. The boy recovers as the light dawns. It is an artificial description.

Yet even this thin attempt was a step forward in that it paid attention to harmony and accurate description that was meant to arouse sympathy. He describes the boy as a lame animal and his blanket riddled with lice: filth mixed with the tears of pain and anguish. These similes express the real situation of the mother and the boy.

The style in other parts of the work is also a bit artificial and incongruous. In Saeed's state, his speech would be disconnected and muddled because of the pain he suffers. He would use everyday, colloquial language rather than the stilted, formal speech he is given. After Saeed has taken his medicine, he begins a long meditative speech in which he criticizes doctors who think that cures come from medicine. If one analyzes this closely, one finds that such a sick boy in that state would not have had the ability to digest on that subject especially as it was not expected of him.

These defects do not diminish the beauty of the story. It goes deeply into unfathomable human relationships and deserves its reputation as one of the best written at the time.

In February 1941, Muhammad Alim Alafqanji wrote *The Return of Saeed*. It is a successful attempt at analyzing psychological motivations, the thought and ideas that haunt the mind and control the emotions. Saeed the hero of the story, is in charge of a large market owned by his boss, Abdugany, who trusts him completely. In spite of the confidence placed in him by the older man, Saeed earns a meager salary, not enough to buy necessary goods and take care of his old, blind mother.

Saeed is deeply in debt to many people and when he is not able to pay, and his creditors and clamoring for their money, he is given a warning by the police and told to



Professor Snouk Hargronje (seated fourth from left) who was instrumental in convincing his government to be the second country after Russia to recognize the Kingdom, visits Turkish notables in Jeddah in 1894.

continued functioning until Indonesia became independent.

The Dutch were relatively late in coming in contact with the Arabs. Before their own war of independence from the Spanish (1568-1648) the Dutch, apart from their pilgrimages to Jerusalem and later the Crusades, knew little about the Orient.

Dutch interest in Islam and the Arabs showed a marked rise after the mid seventeenth Century. Serious scholarly works on Islam have since been undertaken in the Netherlands. The University of Leiden which opened in 1574 almost immediately set up a

contempt and deemed unworthy it is this religion," wrote one Dutch scholar. Another suggested, "Islam is a power that has to be studied earnestly and to be treated with great wisdom by a colonial power like ours."

"There is no doubt that through its scholars and the pilgrims" says Ambassador van Nispen "that the Dutch have been able to enjoy a privileged status in the Greater Arabia. Adriana, Denegemans, Hargronje and others enjoyed personal friendship with the House of Saud."

Professor Hargronje, who took the Muslim name of Abd al Ghaf-

Arabia. His masterpiece is "Saeed," which was first published in German and later translated into English.

It was due to Prof. Hargronje's wise counsel that the Government of Netherlands was the second country (after Russia) to recognize the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1925. This early recognition by Queen Wilhelmina, while others played a balancing game, won for the Dutch the gratitude and confidence of King Abdul Aziz. They were thus allowed to open the Mecca office and then-Crown Prince Saud and Prince Faisal were sent on a goodwill mission to the Netherlands in 1926.

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The young art of Saudi fiction

By OMAR BAGABAS

The last of a series

JEDDAH — With the forties, Saudi fiction began to come into its own.

One of the most distinguished writers of this period was Muhammad Ameen Yahya who published his *The Tears of Eid* in April 1940. It is a successful work. The characters are well drawn, the use of the flashback is effective and the dialogue rings true. There is, however, a tendency on the part of the writer to depend heavily on description. At the end of the story, his pen runs away with him as he tries to link the condition of his characters to the world as a whole.

It is the tale of a wretched widow who spends the whole night tending her only son, Saeed, who is stricken with fever. The widow spends the long lonely hours at her son's bedside, running through her memory, replaying scenes from her life with her dead husband. It is a moving scene: the squalid room in the slums of a city, the young boy, writhing in pain on the filthy bed, and the sad old woman sustaining herself with memories of happier times.

The work breaks down toward the end. The writer describes the dawn of that freezing night in which the wind whistles as if it were in the summer when light breezes blow and the silver rays of the dawn spread and fill the rooms with light. The boy recovers as the light dawns. It is an artificial description.

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Saeed is deeply in debt to many people and when he is not able to pay, and his creditors and clamoring for their money, he is given a warning by the police and told to

pay up within twenty-four hours.

He thinks he will be taken to prison and is sorely tempted to steal from the market. He is torn between his urgent need for money and his loyalty to the market owner. Finally, he steals the money.

The next morning, he wakes up with a severe fever and cannot go to work. It is not long before he hears a very loud knocking on the door and he feebly opens it. He is astounded to find his boss and

his character and succeeds in holding the reader in suspense. One of the apparent characteristics of Saeed is his weakness. He is like a crippled man when he encounters problems. He worked for nine continuous years in the shop and yet is not able to muster the courage to ask for a raise. The writer presents a convincing picture of conflict and bewilderment.

The end of the story may be a bit contrived but the sudden death of Saeed may be taken as his defeat. He cannot solve the problems of

learn the art of writing b and poetry. There are 100 members who meet in Sharifya.

As the Kingdom becomes more exposed to the life of the Arab world and the writers become more educated, more daring and polished. Saudi literature is heavily influenced by writers but is rapidly developing unique to the rapid industrialization, the strain of family and traditions and in which people cope with.

It can draw on a long history of poems read at the contests of the Okaz fair of Mecca in pre-Islamic still considered some of the best in Arabic literature.

Poetry is still the most popular medium. Free verse is the most popular in the poetry contests of the rich outside Mecca, with poems as Omar ibn Abi Rabi'ah, Al-Farazdaq read the most. Saudi literature continues to develop. Muhammad Hassan Awwad founded the Jeddah literary club in 1975. There are now seven; one each in the cities of Mecca, Medina, Riyadh, Taif, Jeddah, Jizan and Abha.

Born in Mecca around the turn of the century, Awwad began to write when he was 12. He hopes that his club will function as a forum for young writers, a place to

someone whom he suspects is a policeman. He thinks that news of his stealth has leaked out and is terrified. Then, he recognizes the man with his boss as neighbor and is calm again. He decides to report.

After his visitors leave, he creeps back to the shop and puts the money back in the box. He praises God and that is the last word he utters. He is immediately stricken with a new attack of his fever and falls dead.

The writer gives a truthful picture of the conflict of Saeed. He focuses his attention on the mind

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Two agreements signed**U.S. to give Egypt \$82.5 m aid**

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (AP) — The United States and Egypt Sunday signed two agreements "of economic co-operation" worth \$32.5 million, part of the \$1.1 billion aid the United States is granting Egypt for 1980, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

Under the terms of the first agreement the United States Agency for International Development is giving \$80 million to the Egyptian Telecommunications Organization, to develop the telephone system in Cairo. In 1978 and 1979 the organization

received \$120 million from A.I.D., the news agency reported.

The second agreement sets aside \$2.5 million for feasibility studies on the development of Sinai, desert after Israel's withdrawal from the peninsula, the report said. In 1979 A.I.D. allocated the same sum for these studies.

The U.S. aid program to Egypt started in 1975 at \$1 billion annually, after Cairo and Washington restored diplomatic relations in the wake of the last Mideast war in 1973.

The U.S. aid program to Egypt

started in 1975 at \$1 billion annually, after Cairo and Washington restored diplomatic relations in the wake of the last Mideast war in 1973.

After signing a peace treaty with Israel last March, Egypt received pledges from the United States for another \$300 million in economic aid over the next three years, plus \$1.5 billion in military credits.

At \$1.1 billion for 1980 the aid program in Egypt will represent nearly one third of the total \$3.8 billion U.S. foreign assistance to 64 countries.

Amendments sought for 1977 bill**U.S. debate on strip mining resumes**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT) — When Aug. 3, 1977, President Jimmy Carter signed a law to control the adverse effects of strip-mining, he said, "I would prefer to have a stricter strip-mining bill." Now, a bill, overwhelmingly approved by the Senate, awaits passage in the House. It would significantly weaken the original statute.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 is a bold attempt to control the ruinous effects of stripping coal from the land, an effort the states had largely neglected. It combines stringent regulatory requirements for the mining industry with substantial money for the states to administer the program and to reclaim abandoned strip mines.

Congress purposefully established a tension between the states and federal government by requiring in the first phase of the program that the states apply key fed-

eral environmental protection standards and that both the states and the federal government conduct enforcement activities. In the permanent program, the states must comply with rigorous conditions before assuming responsibility for administration of the statute and are subject to federal inspection. If the states fail, the government exclusively assumes responsibility.

Today, the 96th Congress is stepping away from this tension in panicky response to the complex problems of energy as well as the states' rights and anti-regulation movements.

The history of the development and subsequent implementation of the act has been marked by controversy. Its passage was preceded by seven years of congressional debate and two presidential vetoes under Republican administration. Congress has held hearings on the conduct of the program.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAVIA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.53	7.55	7.55
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	196.00
Swiss F (100)	211.00	212.00	212.00
French F (100)	84.00	84.25	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.10	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)	104.00	103.75	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)	78.50	86.90	86.90
Egyptian Pound	4.52	4.50	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.35	12.35	12.35
Jordanian Dinar	11.47	11.45	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.60	89.60	89.60
Qatari Riyal (100)	89.50	89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar	8.95	8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)	26.00	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	10.00	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	74.50	74.10	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	82.00	89.50	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.00	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.18	—
Gold kg.	56,300.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	6,550.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.41	—	14.65
Canadian Dollar	2.87	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	121.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	178.00
Spanish Peso	51.00	51.00	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	82.00	—	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	47.00	—
Singapore	—	—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

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Sidra Universal	Steel	Refiner	21-12-79
Angela Glory	Ori	Barley	21-12-79
Porto Fido	O.C.E.	Refiner	21-12-79
Blance Leonhardt	S.N.L.	CraGeneral	21-12-79
Kefli Freezer	O.Trade	FlourGeneral	21-12-79
Saudi Prince	A.E.T.	General	21-12-79
Robert Toomes	A.E.T.	General	21-12-79
Cher Ming	Abdullah	Construction mtl.	21-12-79
Andes Maru	A.E.T.	MetalSorghum	21-12-79
Chrysanandou Dyo	SSMSC	Cominers	21-12-79
Thana Vares	A.E.T.	Bulk Cement	21-12-79
Almatais	Almatais	Refiner	21-12-79
Khaleel	O.C.E.	Refiner	21-12-79
Frigi King	El Hawi	RiceFlour	21-12-79
Silver Bay	Alaseda	Vehicles	21-12-79
Toyota Maru No. 14	Anaco	Containers	21-12-79
Al Rayyan	Kanoo	Containers	21-12-79
Orsilius	Medco	Dura	21-12-79
Mardi	A.E.T.	Barley	21-12-79
Panaglia Lourion	Alpha	RiceGeneral	21-12-79
Sanki Belle	Kanoo	RiceGeneral	21-12-79
Sanki Belle	Kanoo	Barley	21-12-79
Angela Peaces	Ori	Ro Ro Units	21-12-79
RECENT ARRIVALS.	Ori	ContractGeneral	21-12-79
Saudi Prince	O.Trade	Cables	29-12-79
Sinad 1	Algasibl	Concr. materials	29-12-79
Andes Maru	A.E.T.	MetalSorghum	29-12-79
Chrysanandou Dyo	SSMSC	General	29-12-79
Robert Toomes	A.E.T.	Vehicles	29-12-79
Glyfida Felth	Allreas	Vehicles	29-12-79
Toyota Maru No. 14	Anaco	Containers	29-12-79
Encounter Bay	Semeaco	Loading Contrs.	29-12-79
Orsilius	Medco	Containers	29-12-79
Al Rayyan	Kanoo	Ro Ro Units	29-12-79
Mercantile Exporter	Ori	Bulk Cement	29-12-79
Blanka Leonhardt	S.N.L.	ContractGeneral	29-12-79

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New Beach	GULF	Loading Unit	18-12-79
Sea Nova	UEP	SteelGen	18-12-79
Every Safety	Gossibi	Gen/ConCement	24-12-79
Pacific Exporter (D.B.)	Allreas	Bulk Cement	23-12-79
Ledenics	Kanoo	Containers	30-12-79
Bedoor	Ori	Barley In Bags	25-12-79
Reshidaah	Berber	Steel Bars	25-12-79
Medicive Trader	UBP	Barley In Bags	26-12-79
Primavera (D.B.)	S.J.M.C.	Bulk Cement	18-12-79
Bang Neeed — 20,21		Containers	25-12-79
RECENT ARRIVALS.	Allreas	General	28-12-79
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Slimmer	Berber	Ro/CoCerts	28-12-79
Reshidaah	Berber	SteelGen.	29-12-79
Sea Nova	UEP	Containers	30-12-79
Ledenics	Kanoo	To Load Pipes	29-12-79
Tug Xavier	Kanoo		

arab news Economy**Yugoslavs urged to gird for economic adversities**

BELGRADE, Dec. 30 (R) — President Tito in his traditional New Year message to the nation Sunday told Yugoslavs they will have to tighten their belt in 1980.

"In the coming year of 1980, we must halt negative trends in our economy and create conditions to resolutely set on the road to stabilization" the 87-year-old leader said.

He said Yugoslavia had incurred high inflation and a worsened balance of payment deficit this year, and it was necessary to increase exports, restrict all kinds of consumption and introduce saving.

Inflation in Yugoslavia is now running at over 35 per cent, according to unofficial estimates. The country has a \$3 billion negative balance of payment and a foreign trade deficit of over \$6 bil-

lion. The president also called for a new international economic order which would help solve economic difficulties throughout the developed world.

"It is high time for the developed countries to comprehend that in the contemporary inter-dependent world their prosperity too depends, in the largest possible measure, on the realization of new, democratic relations in economic cooperation," he said.

He said the world approaches the new year burdened with many problems, some of which are directly threatening peace. These are the absence of any essential progress in East-West detente, particularly in the field of disarmament, and failure to solve many international crises.



President Tito

"A better world can be built only through common constructive efforts. This involves the close cooperation of all countries, the nonaligned and others, and confronts all the world's statesmen with enormous responsibility."

He said Yugoslavia had increased its internal stability and strengthened its international position in 1979.

Government-owned IRI**Giant firm in Italy gets ever bigger**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (LAT) — Of all the governments that have gone into business, none has become so entangled as Italy's succession of postwar administrations.

Every other government of an industrial country owns certain enterprises, but only Italy has a corporate octopus like IRI — the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

IRI dates back to the Depression of the 1930s, when many concerns fell on hard times. The government, through IRI, first provided financial help, then acquired part ownership and, finally, in many cases, assumed complete control.

Government ownership of property and industry is an old story in Italy. Principalities owned forests and pastures centuries ago, and government holdings have been expanded over the years through confiscation of lands and properties.

The most destructive amendment would essentially destroy the interior secretary's regulations for approval of state programs, thereby making it easier for states to force approval of inferior programs. This could result in a return to the system of non-regulation that existed before 1977.

often cited as an example — the country where political interference is most common and the results most negative. IRI officials resent.

An IRI directive says that it should "devote attention to the problems of growth and territorial imbalance, which are long-standing problems of the Italian economy." Thus, when private enterprise would not invest to create jobs in the poorer southern areas of the country, IRI took the lead and built what are derisively called "castles in the desert."

B.C.

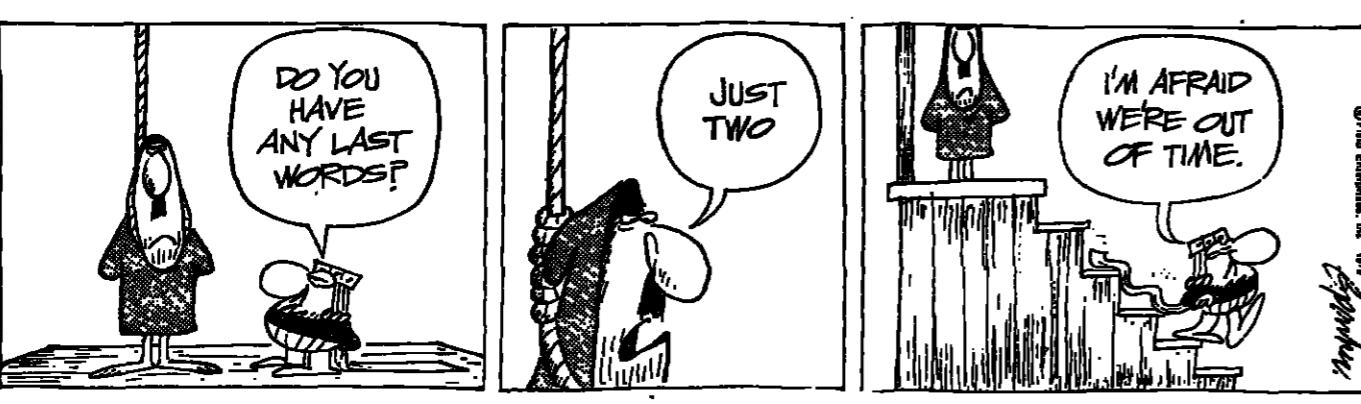
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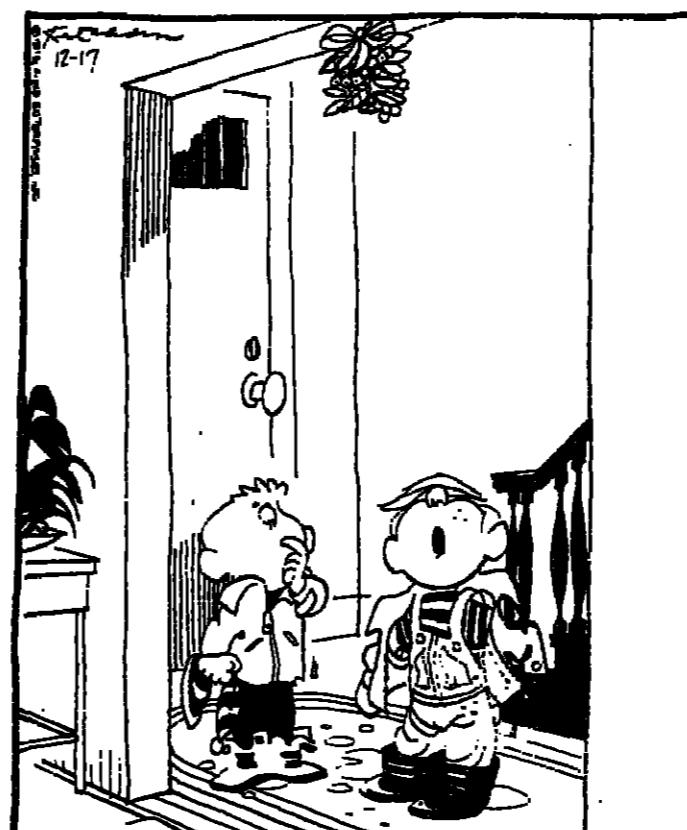
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DENNIS THE MENACE



'IT DON'T HAVTA FALL ON YA, JOEY... MISTERIO'S DANGEROUS ENOUGH AS IT IS.'

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

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3 Teeter's 6 Filled 7 Puttin' on
4 dance 8 Dices 9 YAN
5 Crete's 10 Hid 11 GOLIATH
6 capital 12 Tired 13 GO
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Inside the embassy, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, of New York's Riverside Church, links hands with some of the hostages.



Sheikh Mohammad Montazari, son of Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazari, stands in a clearing during the ecumenical ceremony at Tehran University on Friday, Dec. 28.



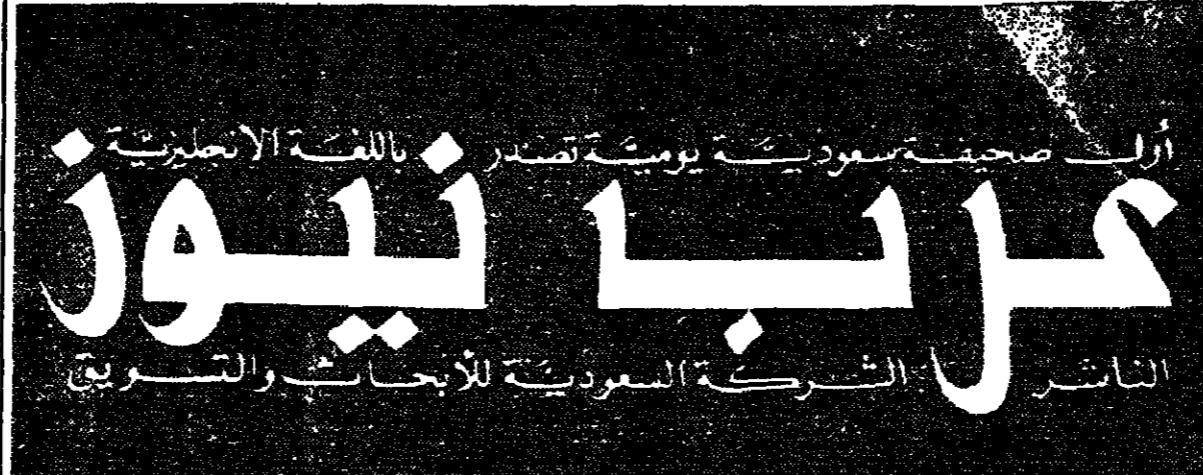
Three American clergymen and a professor join the service at Tehran University. They are (left to right) the Rev. James Allen, the Rev. Charles Kimball of Harvard, the Rev. John Welsh of Princeton and Georgetown Professor Thomas Ricks.



At a press conference in New York, the three clergymen described the hostages as being in relatively good spirits. In the center is the Rev. Coffin, on his left is Bishop Thomas Gumbleton and on his right is the Rev. William Howard.



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PAGE 12

International

U.K. cautiously optimistic

Rhodesia ceasefire appears effective

SALISBURY, Dec. 30 (R) — Rhodesian monitoring forces said Sunday a ceasefire between Salisbury government forces and black guerrillas was holding, despite three shooting incidents on the country's first official day of peace in seven years.

No injuries were reported from the incidents, two on farms and one involving a Rhodesian convoy. A British diplomat emphasized the attacker were not identified and the incidents happened away from the monitoring zones.

He added, "The incidents are not seen as a breach of the ceasefire."

The monitoring force's deputy commander, Brigadier John Learmont, said a few hours after the midnight Friday ceasefire came into operation, "Every indication is that all concerned are making every effort to make the ceasefire work."

He refused to say how many Patriotic Front guerrillas had reported to the 23 rendezvous points around the country, except that over 100 had turned up in northern Rhodesia.

An estimated 15,000 to 20,000 guerrillas are believed to be in the Rhodesian bush, and

British officials said they expected a big increase in the numbers coming forward in the next few days.

The guerrillas will then be taken to 16 assembly areas controlled by 1,300 British, Australian, New Zealand, Fijian and Kenyan troops, where they will stay during the transition period up to the election, scheduled for late February.

In Lusaka Saturday, Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo criticized Governor Lord Soames, saying he had set an election date earlier than the "two months or so" agreed in London from the Jan. 4 completion of ceasefire arrangements.

The change in the situation was emphasized sharply by a Rhodesian military communiqué which reported no further deaths in the war which has already cost over 20,000 lives. Only the day before, hours before the ceasefire was due to come into force, a communiqué reported 32 killed.

While obviously pleased with the first stage of the ceasefire operation, British diplomats were reluctant to hail it as a success.

The ceasefire is the first phase of the London peace agreement between the Patriotic

Front and the former Salisbury government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa which ended 14 years of illegal independence for the British colony.

Because the operation was going so smoothly, an airlift of thousands of tents and other equipment for the guerrillas assembly points had been brought forward to Saturday from Sunday.

Communiques from the Rhodesian headquarters in Salisbury pointed up a dilemma which Lord Soames is urgently trying to resolve.

A spokesman for Lord Soames said discussions had begun on the communiques, which have been an almost daily feature of the seven-year war.

It could be embarrassing during the ceasefire if Rhodesian communiques reporting incidents of hostilities continued to be issued.

But whether or not the attacks reported Sunday constituted genuine breaches of the ceasefire, it was encouraging that they contained no reports of casualties.

There were two other incidents which were seen as encouraging by the British.

A Patriotic Front group and a squad of Salisbury forces who are also being monitored in their bases by the ceasefire force, had passed each other on a road but there was no clash between them. It was not known where the meeting occurred.

Patriotic Front men had also indicated they might be prepared to help ceasefire monitoring troops lift landmines, which are scattered under dirt roads all over the country.

British troops, who make up the bulk of the 1,300 strong monitoring force, are manning all the rendezvous points where the guerrillas are due to report.

"We are not aware of any major incidents," spokesman Alan Percival said. "But we will be issuing a communiqué later Sunday giving the bits and pieces of the picture."

Percival said the military headquarters was also compiling information to update reports on the number of guerrillas.

In Salisbury, some 40,000 supporters of Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe took advantage of a break from the daily torments of the African rainy season to hold a rally in the black township of Highfield.

They were there to see Rex Nhongo, one of the military chiefs of Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, who flew here last week with some 86 other guerrilla officers to help get the insurgents out of the bush for the ceasefire.

But Nhongo, a member of the Cease-fire Commission, was apparently not speaking to the rally so as to avoid charges of playing politics while working with ceasefire officials.

The rally was held on eight adjacent football fields as a handful of police looked on. The crowd, mostly young people, filled up the grandstands and spilled over onto the fields and tops of buses.

The break from the rains also appeared to be bringing guerrillas out of their hideouts in the bush. But scattered reports, none of them from the British headquarters, said the insurgents were still only in tentative contact with monitoring reception points.

Defector reveals details of South Africa spy service

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP) — The *Observer* published Saturday what it called a complete breakdown of the organization and work of South Africa's intelligence and security network. It said it was provided by a high officer who has defected.

The paper named the defector as Arthur McGivern, 36, whose rank shown on a photocopy of his service record was "senior intelligence officer" in the department of national security, formerly known as the Bureau of State Security — BOSS.

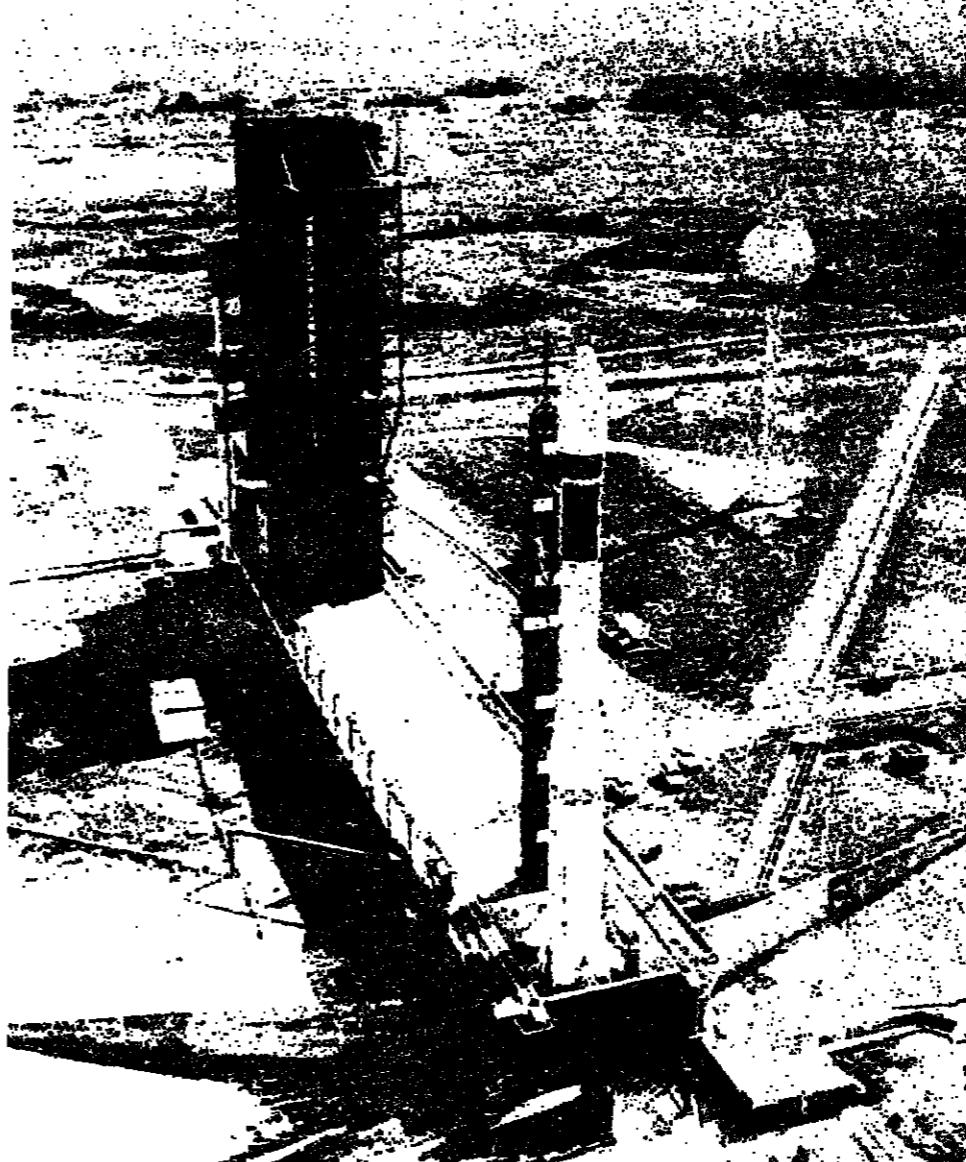
The newspaper said he defected last September and managed to smuggle more than 50 documents out of South Africa with him. He turned the documents over to the *Observer*.

Observer editor Donald Trelford said, "Mr. McGivern's information is the fullest yet revealed on South African intelligence operations in Britain and outside. We have examined his credentials very carefully over a period of weeks and have concluded that his evidence is authentic."

The newspaper will continue publishing the documents next week, especially those dealing with espionage in Britain and other foreign countries.

In the article McGivern described in detail what he claimed to be the heads, nature of work and scope of BOSS' 19 divisions.

He said strict surveillance, including interception of mail and tapping on telephones, is carried out against Africans, white liberals,



Another first for Europe: On Dec. 24, the ARIANE, the European satellite, made its first successful flight, breaking the Russo-American monopoly in space.

Poppy farmers refining opium

Pakistan fears vast heroin export

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 30 (R) — Pakistan's illegal opium dealers have begun refining the drug into heroin, bringing a new dimension to the perennial problem of drug enforcement.

The move follows a vigorous government clampdown on the traditional opium-poppies growing areas in northern Pakistan and tougher controls against smuggling.

It also reflects the increased success of drug control in the infamous growing region of the Golden Triangle, bordering Thailand, Laos and Burma. Mounting demand for heroin in Western Europe has led suppliers to look for new sources of supply.

Earlier this month police seized seven tons of raw opium. It was the largest haul in Pakistan and was estimated to be worth at least \$1 million on the international market.

Before the clampdown on opium smuggling there was little incentive to convert it into heroin as the process is time-consuming. Most dealers would stop the conversion process at morphine and sell tablets known as Pum-pakis. The tablets were popular in Pakistan and held a small captive market in Asia and parts of Europe.

Both countries export most of their crops to the West, but some of it is used by tribesmen to buy food, utensils and consumer goods.

Evidence that opium merchants in Afghanistan were also switching to refining opium came last month when 92 ounces of heroin were seized in an Afghan city close to the border with Iran.

In October three tons of Pakistani opium was confiscated at a border post in the Khyber Pass on the main road to Kabul. The opium was found hidden under a shipment of food from the United Nations world aid program.

The narcotics official said it appeared that a refinery was operating on the border and was responsible for bulk shipments to Kabul.

Pakistani opium has traditionally reached the West through Baluchistan or in small shipments on the backs of camels, donkeys and mules in caravans across the frontier mountains and the Afghan hinterland.

The narcotics officials in Islamabad said up to six heroin conversion factories were opened up this year in the remote areas of the Northwestern Frontier Province.

NOTICE

Albank Alsaudi Alhollandi

Wishes to inform all its customers that its branches throughout the Kingdom will be closed from the afternoon of Monday

12-2-1400 AH (31-12-1979 AD)
until the end of Tuesday 13-2-1400 AH
(1-1-1980 AD)

for the annual balancing of accounts.

Thatcher orders probe of secret service

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP) — Prime Minister Thatcher has ordered an investigation into Britain's Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) after allegations of leaky security, the *Sunday Times* reported.

Government spokesmen declined to comment on the report. The decision follows the release of former SIS secretary Pamela Lamble, Christmas Eve, when spying charges against her were dropped without official explanation after she had been in police Special Branch custody for six weeks.

The *Sunday Times* claimed the reason was that Special Branch interrogators discovered Miss Lamble's motive for trying to contact a Soviet bloc diplomat earlier this year was an elaborate ploy to expose lax security in the SIS.



Anthony Blunt
Miss Lamble, 44, was placed on sick leave last January and sent to a psychiatrist by her superiors. She had worked for SIS at the Defense

Department for 25 years.

She was arrested Nov. 24, two days after she wrote to the unidentified Soviet bloc diplomat, detailing SIS security deficiencies.

The *Sunday Times* said Miss Lamble apparently knew that her letter would be intercepted by MI5, which hunts down spies and security leaks in Britain, and would thus trigger a security probe into SIS.

Her attorney, Peter Cadman, declined to discuss the case, but said, "her complaints are being investigated."

The reported top-level security probe follows the disclosures in recent weeks that two prominent Englishmen, eminent art historian Anthony Blunt and former top Foreign Office official John Cairncross, were spies in the

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